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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Sunny, showers. Temp. 14-10 (57-50). Tomorrow cloudy, showers. Yesterday's temp. 13-11 (55-52). **LONDON:** Partly sunny periods. Temp. 17-7 (62-45). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 17-5 (62-41). **CHAMBERLAIN:** Moderate. Temp. 16-10 (61-50). **NEW YORK:** Sunny. Temp. 15-7 (59-45). Yesterday's temp. 14-8 (57-46).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMING PAGE

Austria	10 E.	Lebanon	21-20
Belgium	12-10	Luxembourg	14-12
Denmark	11-10	Morocco	21-12
France	11-7	Netherlands	13-10
Germany	11-7	Norway	21-10
Greece	12-10	Portugal	10-8
Great Britain	10-7	Sweden	12-10
Ireland	11-7	Switzerland	13-10
Italy	12-10	Turkey	17-10
Japan	12-10	U.S. Military (Cen.)	20-25
Spain	12-10	Yugoslavia	10-10

No. 28,379

42 Nixon Tapes Are Subpoenaed By House Panel

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—The House Judiciary Committee voted 23 to 3 today to issue a subpoena ordering President Nixon to turn over all tapes and other materials requested by the committee in its impeachment inquiry.

Rejecting a last-minute compromise offer, after 45 days of negotiations and delay, the committee decided to subpoena the material and set an April 25 deadline for compliance, two days after Congress returns from the Easter recess which begins tomorrow. Soon after the subpoena was accepted at the White House, President Nixon's Secretary of Defense, James Schlesinger, said an answer would be sent to the committee between April 11 and April 25.

Mr. Schlesinger said the White House will give additional material to the committee at that time, but he refused to predict if everything the committee has demanded will be furnished to it.

The final vote on the subpoena was taken shortly after the committee returned from a recess at 1:30 p.m. It had been preceded by nearly an hour and a half of debate touched off when the motion to subpoena was introduced at 10:30 a.m. by Rep. Harold Donohue, D-Mass. All but three of the Republican members present and voting supported the final motion to subpoena.

Today's vote was said by committee counsel to be the first time a president has been subpoenaed.

U.S. tax agency said to ask jury probe of deduction for gift of Nixon's papers.

by a committee of the House. The only other president investigated for impeachment, Andrew Johnson, was never subpoenaed but was summoned to appear at the Senate trial of the articles of impeachment.

James St. Clair, special counsel to the President for Watergate matters, attempted to head off the subpoena 49 minutes before the committee met. He called the subpoena an "improper and unwarranted intrusion into the privacy of the President and his family."

Mr. St. Clair's argument was rejected by the committee. The committee then turned to the issue of the President's right to the tapes.

Observers interpreted that remark as criticism of the U.S. initiative in calling a Washington conference in February.

At and other Western measures to deal with the energy crisis in the United States, which there was a limited participation.

Mr. Grumyko made only a passing allusion to the energy crisis in his speech to the assembly, denounced the Soviet Union's policy in his speech.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3



GRENAD—An Israeli soldier (upper left), who has just thrown a hand grenade into building where three Arab terrorists were hiding, waiting for the smoke to clear.

Denies Any Conspiracy Scheel Says Common Market Has Not Hit U.S. 'Too Hard'

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP).—The United States has not been "too hard hit" by the establishment of the European Common Market, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel argued here yesterday.

Mr. Scheel also responded directly to criticism by President Nixon, who recently said he would not allow a situation where the "nine countries of Europe gang up on us."

"You can rest assured: Europe in the making is no conspiracy," Mr. Scheel said in a major foreign policy address delivered here before the American Council on Germany.

Mr. Scheel said that the formation of Europe into a common political and economic community was instead "the long and tortuous march of nine states on the road toward political unity."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3

Terrorists Kill 18 Israelis In Attack on Settlement

Raiders Slain; Worst Since Lod Massacre

From Wire Dispatches

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel, April 11.—Three Arab guerrillas shot their way through an apartment building in this northern settlement today, killing 18 Israelis and holding out for 4 1/2 hours before dying while under attack.

The commander of the Israeli strike force that stormed the apartment said that a bullet fired from outside apparently struck an explosive-filled satchel that the guerrillas brought with them, setting it off.

The settlement's Mayor, Avraham Aloni, said that the Israelis killed in the attack included two soldiers, eight adult civilians and eight children; 16 other persons were wounded, one seriously, he said.

In Damascus, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command), claimed responsibility for the attack. It said that the three Arabs blew themselves up, together with a number of hostages, when Israeli forces stormed the building they were occupying.

The organization accused the Israelis of causing the deaths by trying to trick their "suicide squad" into surrender. Israeli accounts of the attack made no mention of any hostages.

The PFLP (General Command), a maverick commando group which does not belong to the main Palestinian resistance movement, said the operation was carried out by three of its members—Munir Maghrabi, 20, a Palestinian; Ahmad Sana'i Mahmoud, 21, a Syrian; and Yassin Mousal, 27, an Iraqi.

The PFLP (General Command), which splintered from the main PFLP, is led by ex-Syrian Army Capt. Ahmed Jibril. It rejects any political settlement with Israel or Palestinian participation in the Geneva peace conference—an issue now under discussion within the guerrilla movement.

It made a point of announcing that the group was one of those operating inside Israel. It denied what it called "an enemy radio" report that the guerrillas had crossed from Lebanon territory.

Israeli military sources said that the guerrillas sneaked into the town of 15,000 from Lebanon, 1 1/2 miles away, just after dawn.

"Shocked by Crime" In Jerusalem, Premier Golda Meir told the Knesset (parliament): "The Lebanese government must know that we regard it and its citizens who are aiding the terrorists, responsible for this massacre. We are shocked by the crime that occurred this morning at Kiryat Shemona."

"Assassination for the sake of assassination," she said of the killings.

Later, the acting Israeli chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, told members of the cabinet that the three guerrillas had crossed from Lebanon, at a point between the Bar-Am settlement and the town of Metulla.

In reply to a question, he said that it is not yet known whether the attack was planned by the Syrians. He added, however, that it was clear that the organization was supported by the Syrians.

In Beirut, Lebanon denied responsibility for the attack against the Israeli settlement. Commander Tawfik al-Sayid said Mrs. Meir's statement was "for domestic consumption and an attempt to improve the deteriorating domestic situation."

"This is not the first time that Israel has levelled accusations against Lebanon in order to justify her aggressions on our lands," Mr. Solh said.

It was the worst guerrilla attack since the 1967 war.



ON THE SCENE—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan with newsmen after the attack.

Acknowledges Public Unrest Mrs. Meir Hands In Resignation

JERUSALEM, April 11 (UPI).—Acknowledging a rising wave of national discontent with her rule, Premier Golda Meir resigned today and turned her five-week-old cabinet into a caretaker government.

President Ezer Weizman, Meir's husband, said that he has begun looking for her successor.

A cabinet communiqué said that Mrs. Meir will remain in office until a replacement is chosen. Israel, she told the Knesset, will, meanwhile, remain on alert and continue its diplomatic obligation to seek agreement with the Arabs.

"I came to the conclusion," Mrs. Meir told the legislature, "that in the public bodies of Israel and in parts of other bodies, public unrest exists which should not be ignored."

"I came to the conclusion that perhaps the public should be given the opportunity to reassess its political wishes," she added.

Report on Blame The political crisis was sparked originally by a report of an official panel trying to place the blame for Israel's unpreparedness at the start of last October's war.

The inquiry blamed the chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, and several top generals and cleared Mrs. Meir and her defense minister, Moshe Dayan.

Gen. Elazar resigned, but Gen. Dayan refused, touching off calls for his ouster from within and outside his own party. Mrs. Meir felt she could not continue in her post with her own party divided.

Menachem Begin, leader of the rightist Likud bloc, said that another national election, Israel's second since Dec. 31, should be held within 10 weeks.

Under the law, Mrs. Meir's resignation—which she unofficially announced yesterday—means the end of her government's mandate but does not require new elections for the 130-seat Knesset unless the President dissolves the body.

Mr. Katzir said he will immediately begin consultations on the formation of a new government.

U.S. Efforts Continue WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—Diplomats and administration officials said yesterday that they expected the American efforts to bring about a troop separation agreement between Israel and Syria to continue this summer.

Tass said that "Buckley and his ilk" oppose the trip because they fear it will lead to further improvement in the international situation.

Sen. Buckley, a Conservative Republican from New York, said Tuesday that Mr. Nixon should cancel his trip while impeachment proceedings are under way.



Israeli President Katzir

despite the latest political crisis in Israel.

Although they warned that Mrs. Meir's resignation could create still unforeseen problems, experts in Washington tended to believe that Mrs. Meir's caretaker government will be able to negotiate a troop separation accord on the Golan Heights.

State Department officials said that plans were going ahead for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to visit the Middle East about April 20 to seek a disengagement agreement.

But the experts did acknowledge that the Israeli government crisis would slow down the American efforts to move, after an Israeli-Syrian disengagement accord, to the more difficult issues of a permanent settlement between Egypt and Israel and an agreement between Israel and Jordan on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

It was felt here that, while there was no major dispute in Israel over the Syrian disengagement, aimed at ending the tense situation along the Golan Heights, there were fundamental issues involved in dealing with the West Bank problems which include a resolution of the status of the Palestinian, groups who are seeking their own state between Israel and Jordan.

Chaban Warns of 'Red Peril' In Candidacy of Mitterrand

PARIS, April 11 (NYT).—Presidential candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas today gave French voters an early warning of the "perils of the left."

In a radio interview, the 59-year-old former prime minister said that Socialist party candidate François Mitterrand, 57, would not be able to resist pressure from his Communist party allies if he won the May election.

"There would be a single party, total communism, an impossibility to exercise individual freedom in short, hell," Mr. Chaban-Delmas said.

Claude Estier, the Socialist party national secretary and Mr. Mitterrand's chief aide, promptly labeled Mr. Chaban-Delmas's attack "a habitual attempt to raise the Communist scare."

"Red scare" tactics are common in French elections but are generally reserved until the closing stages of a campaign.

Meanwhile, tonight, a third major rightist candidate joined the presidential race—Jean Royer, who has a substantial following among small businessmen and the middle class in general. His entry is expected to hurt the candidacies of Mr. Chaban-Delmas and the other major conservative candidate, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 48.

Mr. Royer, 53, who said he was resigning as communications minister in the present government, gained prominence last year when, as commerce minister, he sponsored a bill restricting the building of supermarkets and discount centers in France. He also has gained a reputation as a campaigner against pornography as mayor of Tours, southwest of Paris.

Emile Muller, 58, the leader of the tiny centrist Social Democratic party, a member of parliament and mayor of the Alsatian city of Mulhouse, also announced his candidacy today. His decision deeply displeased most centrist, one of whose leaders, Jean Lecanuet, yesterday announced his endorsement of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas told his interviewer: "I am the best-placed man to bar the road to François Mitterrand and to avoid a dramatic and even catastrophic situation in France."

"Mitterrand... thinks he is smart and skillful enough to shake off his Communist allies," he said. "But these allies are too well organized, too strong, too powerful for him."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, at a news conference today, avoided direct reference to Mr. Mitterrand's Communist allies but said, "I do not believe that many Frenchmen approve the joint program" of the Communist and Socialist parties.

He said that friendship with the United States would remain one of the guidelines of his foreign policy, he added.

"One thing must be very clear, France can and must be a partner. France cannot be a dependent state."

He promised "scrupulous defense of the rights and interests of France."

He said that he would continue to strive for the late President Georges Pompidou's goal of building a united Europe, including Europe's political union by 1980, and he emphasized France's close ties with West Germany.

In reply to a question, he said that he would continue France's independent nuclear deterrent.

He said that he would place French nuclear tests underground "as quickly as possible" but, meanwhile, would continue the controversial atmospheric tests in the Pacific "if necessary."

Mandatory Sentence of Life Imprisonment

Boyle Convicted in Killing of Union Rival

EDINBURGH, Pa., April 11 (AP).—A federal judge today convicted William A. Boyle, 52, of murder in the slaying of a union rival Joseph (Jack) Yablonski, his wife and daughter.

The verdict was returned by a jury of nine men and three women after 4 1/2 hours of deliberation.

The conviction carries a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment.

Boyle, 72, who already is serving a three-year federal prison sentence for misuse of union funds, exhibited no emotion as the verdict was read.

Boyle was the ninth person to be charged in the murder of Yablonski, a union insurgent whose dissident movement shook the leadership in 1969 and toppled him from the union's top post.

Mr. Yablonski, his wife and daughter were slain Dec. 31, 1969, in a fight they slept in their Clarksville, Pa., home. The killings occurred a few weeks after Mr. Yablonski lost a bitter battle to win the presidency from Boyle—an



W. A. (Tony) Boyle

election later voided by a federal court as fraudulent.

Kenneth Yablonski, son of the slain man, stood with tears in his eyes next to special prosecutor Richard A. Sprague and remarked: "You don't know how happy I am. There are no words that I can express."

Mr. Sprague had based his case almost solely on the testimony of William Turnbull, 52, the only witness to link Boyle directly with the killing.

Turnbull, a lawyer and former president of UMW District 19 in Tennessee and Kentucky, had testified that Boyle told him and Albert Pass, another former District 19 officer, that Mr. Yablonski had to be killed.

He said he and Pass met Boyle for a minute or two in a hallway at UMW headquarters in Washington, D.C., on June 23, 1969, and that Boyle told them: "We're in a fight. We've got to kill Yablonski, take care of him."

Boyle, testifying in his own defense, denied the charge and said no such meeting took place.

The jurors retired after Judge Francis Catania of Delaware County Common Pleas Court told them in his 3 1/2-hour charge that the Commonwealth must show beyond any doubt that Boyle was guilty.

Judge Catania said in his instructions that the jury had four choices: acquittal, or guilty of first-degree murder, second-degree murder or voluntary manslaughter.

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Possible Criminal Conspiracy

Tax Agency Said to Ask Probe By Jury of Nixon Gift Claim

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Donald Alexander, the commissioner of Internal Revenue, has asked that the special Watergate prosecutor's office initiate a grand jury investigation into a possible criminal conspiracy stemming from President Nixon's claim of a \$482,018 tax deduction for his vice-presidential papers, well-placed sources said yesterday.

Senate Votes Election-Fund Reform Bill

By Richard L. Madden

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—After 12 days of debate and 11 roll-call votes, the Senate passed today a sweeping campaign reform bill that would use taxpayers' money instead of large private contributions to pay for presidential and congressional election campaigns starting in 1976.

The bill, which passed 53 to 32, was the most far-reaching election legislation adopted by either house of Congress since the disclosure by the Watergate investigations of past campaign abuses.

The bill now goes to the House, where many representatives oppose the idea of using public funds to finance their campaigns.

In addition, President Nixon has denounced public financing of campaigns as a "raid on the public treasury" and is expected to veto any such bill reaching his desk.

Voting for the bill were 15 Republicans and 38 Democrats, while 20 Republicans and nine Democrats voted against it.

Supporters of the bill said that it was needed to break the influence of large contributors in election campaigns. But opponents argued, among other things, that it would add incumbents because incumbents and challengers would be limited to the same amount of spending in campaigns.

The bill would extend public funding to the presidential primaries as well as to the general election and to the House and Senate. It also would limit individual contributions to a candidate to \$3,000 for each year up to \$6,000 for the entire campaign.

It would also set the following overall campaign spending limits:

- Presidential candidates would have to raise \$250,000 in contributions of \$500 or less, plus \$500,000 in public funds.
- House candidates would have to raise \$100,000 in contributions of \$250 or less, plus \$250,000 in public funds.
- Senate candidates would have to raise \$150,000 in contributions of \$250 or less, plus \$300,000 in public funds.

The bill would limit presidential candidates to overall expenditures of about \$17 million in their general election campaigns.

It compares to about \$55 million spent on President Nixon's re-election campaign in 1972 and upward of \$28 million spent by Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic candidate.

The spending limits in general elections for Senate and House candidates as well as for House candidates in the Senate and \$80,000 for the House.

In primaries, the limit is 8 cents per vote.

Cash contributions of more than \$100 would be outlawed.

During the lengthy debate, the Senate also added other provisions such as a requirement for a uniform election law for all states, starting at 11 p.m. in the East, and a provision against the disclosure of presidential election returns until midnight, according to standard time, on election day.

Radiation Rises Off Sardinia

ROME, April 11 (UPI)—Radioactive pollution has been steadily growing in the sea off Sardinia since the nearby island of La Maddalena became a home port for U.S. Navy nuclear-powered ships in 1972, the newspaper *Il Messaggero* said today.

It asked for an end to the arrangement with the United States, saying: "A situation such as that at La Maddalena, without controls or guarantees in defiance of all safety rules, is unacceptable for the Italian people."

The newspaper said that data collected by Italy's National Committee on Nuclear Energy showed a steady increase in the amount of radioactive cobalt-60 and manganese-54 in mud, algae, mussels and sponges in the area.

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The sources said that Mr. Alexander discussed the tax issue privately last week with Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor, and provided him with a list of former White House aides and presidential associates to be investigated.

In a meeting Tuesday with reporters, Attorney General William French Smith named Frank DeMarco, a California lawyer who prepared an admittedly backdated deed for the papers, as among those cited by Mr. Alexander as a potential grand jury target.

Mr. Smith also said that the question of possible criminal involvement on the part of Mr. Nixon was for the congressional impeachment inquiry to decide, and not an issue before Jaworski's office.

Role of Nixon

Today, the Associated Press reported, Mr. Smith said that information concerning the preparation of President Nixon's tax returns was sent to Mr. Jaworski several weeks or even months ago.

But Mr. Smith reaffirmed that, to his knowledge, Mr. Jaworski is not involved in an investigation of Mr. Nixon's own role in preparing his returns from 1969 through 1972.

Under questioning at his weekly press briefing, Mr. Smith repeated an earlier statement that information involving 12 individuals and concerning the tax-return preparation is in Mr. Jaworski's hands, the AP reported.

He said Tuesday that one of those is Mr. DeMarco. At one point today, he said he had not meant to say that but, at another point, he affirmed that Mr. DeMarco is involved.

Mr. Smith's statements were the first indication that the tax material had been delivered to Mr. Jaworski's office. Time ago, rather than as part of the IRS' recent report to Mr. Nixon that he owes \$482,018 plus interest.

Mr. Nixon has agreed to pay.

Authority Lacking

Mr. Jaworski is known to have concluded earlier this year that the grand jury that sat on the Watergate cover-up did not have the constitutional authority to indict a president in office.

A number of Washington tax experts and former government officials interviewed by telephone yesterday depicted Mr. Alexander's direct request for a federal grand jury investigation as a highly unusual step that could provide more embarrassment for the administration. A former IRS official said that such investigations were normally conducted by the special agents of the service and later submitted to the Justice Department for possible criminal action.

Under the law, lawyers said, the person who signs a tax return is usually held responsible for the return.

The White House has denied any direct responsibility for the preparation of Mr. Nixon's tax returns. In a statement issued on April 3, shortly after it was announced that Mr. Nixon would pay the IRS claim in full, the White House noted that "any errors which may have been made in the preparation of the President's returns were made by those to whom he delegated the responsibility and were made without his knowledge and without his approval."

Others Named

The identity of the other potential suspects could not immediately be learned, but the report on Mr. Nixon's taxes by a joint congressional committee, which concluded last week that the deduction was illegal, also named former White House aides John Whitehead and Edward Morgan as having been involved in the claim. The committee's report also cited Ralph Newman, a Chicago appraiser, who valued the papers given to the National Archives at \$576,000, as having played a key role in the preparation of the President's gift.

The committee's report, while avoiding any conclusion regarding fraud, pinpointed many of the discrepancies in the testimony of the White House aides and Nixon associates regarding Mr. Nixon's gift of the papers, which the report said was not legally made before a July 1968 cutoff for such tax-deductible gifts.

The IRS apparently reached a similar conclusion regarding the gift. Mr. Nixon had claimed \$482,018 of the \$576,000, intending to spread the deductions over five years.

The IRS and the special prosecutor's office refused to comment on Mr. Alexander's request for a grand jury investigation.

Casinos Urged For Times Square

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI)—A proposal for plush gambling casinos as a means of revitalizing Times Square will be passed upon city and state legislators by the Broadway Association, whose members represent theaters as well as other businesses.

Under the plan proposed by the Broadway Association, legitimate theaters could be converted into stylish supper clubs in which customers would dine, watch a show and be able to gamble.

To legalize such gambling, a bill would have to be passed at two sessions of the legislature and then be approved by the voters in a state referendum.



DEFENDANTS—Former Attorney General John Mitchell (left) and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans leaving federal court in New York after session Wednesday.

Denies Trying to Fix Anything

Mitchell Testifies, Rebuts Four Witnesses

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI)—Former Attorney General John Mitchell took the witness stand in his own defense yesterday and swore that he never tried to "fix" or impede a federal investigation in return for a contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Mr. Mitchell appeared calm, assured and casual. Much of his testimony was marked by "I do not recall" and "I have no recollection."

The former attorney general did, however, rebut directly the testimony of four government witnesses, including John Dean 3d, a former counsel to the President.

SEC Investigation

Mr. Mitchell, and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, who were leaders of the Nixon re-election campaign organization, are charged with perjury, conspiracy and obstruction of justice for allegedly attempting to impede and quash a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Robert Vesco, the now fugitive financier, in return for a secret \$300,000 cash contribution that Mr. Vesco made to the President's campaign.

"Did you do anything to quash or fix the Vesco investigation?" Mr. Mitchell was asked by Peter Fleming, Jr., his lawyer.

"No, sir," he answered.

"On your oath, to fix or quash it?"

Again Mr. Mitchell answered that he had not.

It was the 36th day of the trial. Mr. Mitchell will continue under direct examination when the trial resumes on Monday, and will be followed shortly thereafter by Mr. Stans.

Mr. Mitchell testified that he involved himself only once in the SEC-Vesco investigation, and that was when he called William Casey, then the chairman of the commission, but he said that he did not call him to impede the investigation.

"On the contrary, I thought it would be in furtherance," he said.

The testimony that Mr. Mitchell gave was often contrary to testimony given by earlier witnesses.

No Recollection

Harry Sears, a reluctant government witness, has testified that he first spoke to Mr. Mitchell about Mr. Vesco's problems with the SEC on Jan. 12, 1973, but Mr. Mitchell said that he had no recollection of such a conversation.

Mr. Vesco and 41 other persons and corporations have been accused of defrauding investors of \$234 million.

Mr. Sears, a former New Jersey Republican leader, who was indicted in this case but was granted immunity in return for his testimony, also testified that on April 10, 1973, Mr. Mitchell called Mr. Casey and asked him to arrange a meeting with representatives of Mr. Vesco to discuss the investigation. At the time, Mr. Casey was the chairman of the SEC.

Asked if he had any recollection of such a telephone call, Mr. Mitchell replied, "None whatsoever."

He said that he remembered meeting with Mr. Sears on April 10, 1973, but that he had "no recollection" of what they discussed, other than politics.

April 10, 1973, was the day that Mr. Vesco's \$300,000 cash contribution was handed over to Mr. Stans, and Mr. Sears said he informed Mr. Mitchell of it on that date. Mr. Mitchell testified that he did not recollect learning about the \$300,000 at that time.

Island. All of her life, she says, she has had strong feelings toward women.

"I have felt like a freak in my heart. I loved women in the past but never did anything about it. I was afraid my marriage would fall apart," she said.

She said that she and her husband, encouraged by their psychiatrist, tried to get out where Lynda was able to realize her sexual feelings toward women. She considered divorce, tried the gay scene, but says that she is now where she wants to be. Her husband is aware of her female relationships and does not disapprove.

Function Freely

"My relationship with my husband is much deeper and more significant than ever before," she said. "I feel more deeply about women now and seem to have turned off to most men except for my husband. But my ultimate goal is to be able to function as freely as possible with a woman, my husband, and any other man who may come onto the scene."

Women seem to be able to express their bisexuality more freely than men.

"Some men are still very uptight about their homosexuality," Dr. Silverstein said. "They use bisexuality as a way to put down homosexuality. When they say they like women, too, what they're really saying is, 'You see, I'm not a fag.'"

Bisexual Liberation has its own newsletter and now advertises in 40 college newspapers. School psychiatrists contacted said that they are aware of increased interest in bisexuality.

Estimate of Radiation On Airliner Lowered

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The Atomic Energy Commission has reduced its estimate of the amount of radiation to which 130 Delta Airline passengers were exposed last weekend from an improperly shielded shipment of a radioactive isotope.

After a "more detailed investigation of the matter," an AEC spokesman said yesterday, the agency concluded that the highest possible level of exposure would have been eight roentgens and not the 20 roentgens that was estimated after a preliminary probe on Monday.

The maximum cumulative dose allowed workers in AEC-regulated nuclear power plants is five roentgens a year. An AEC spokesman said that the agency now believes the possibility of any medical damage from the incident is "significantly less" than had previously been thought.

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Business Picks Up at Tourist Sites

U.S. Hits the Road as Gas Shortage Ends

By Robert Lindsey

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., April 11 (UPI)—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson parked their 1971 Dodge at the souvenir shop at the Boot Hill graveyard here the other day and got out stretched and concluded that they felt a happy sense of liberation.

"We put off our trip all winter because of the gasoline shortage," said Mr. Johnson, 68, a retired aerospace worker from southern California. "But when we heard the Arabs said they'd send us gas again, and the President said we could buy gas on Sunday, we decided, 'Hell, let's go. There might not be any gas next year.'"

For most of the last four months, gasoline shortages have thrust this one-time tourist mining town—which now subsists almost solely by evoking the mood of the wild West for tourists—into one of its worst crisis since the day water flooded its gold mines in 1909.

Now tourists are coming back to Tombstone and to the other resorts and roadside businesses around the nation—enterprises that in recent months have seen their fortunes tumble as Americans abandoned the open road for fear of not finding fuel.

A similar upturn was reported by people who cater to tourists in other sections of the country when questioned by The New York Times. Generally, they agreed that highway travel and tourism have rebounded.

The Automobile Club of New York said the volume of requests for help in planning trips—a barometer of highway travel in the Northeast—plummeted 41 percent in January and February, compared with requests in the same two months of the previous year. As of March, the volume was only 14 percent below 1973 levels.

At the restored colonial village in Williamsburg, Va., which experienced a 40 percent drop in tourism this winter, an official said: "There's an upswing here. I can feel the wind and can see there's some action."

Here in Tombstone, Mrs. Mary Ella Cowan, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "It was rough all through January and February, because of the lack of tourism. We have a lot of people who come here in the winter from the East. But, this year, they just didn't come. They were afraid they wouldn't get gas."

Situation 'Near Normal'

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Embassy chief William Simon said yesterday that there

will be enough gasoline available for Americans to plan on taking their normal summer vacations this year.

Mr. Simon said that with rapidly improving gasoline supplies—as oil again reaches this country from the Middle East—the

situation has returned to "near normal."

"As the supplies again begin to land on this shore, we'll have a sufficiency of gasoline, with the production levels that have been established, certainly by the end of May," he said.

U.S. Scientists Find Method Of Growing Skin Artificially

AKRON, Ohio, April 11 (UPI).

An Akron doctor and a researcher in physiology have developed a method of growing human skin in a laboratory—a technique that could revolutionize the treatment of burns.

Dr. Howard Igel and Dr. Aaron Freeman, both on the staff of Children's Hospital, developed the

process while doing cancer research.

They have been able to take one square inch of human skin and, by mincing it and placing the pieces on a base of pigskin, grow up to 50 square inches of skin in less than three weeks.

The newly grown skin is then placed on the burn victim and the pigskin acts as a dressing, already a common use for pigskin. The pigskin dries and flakes away, while the new skin attaches to the raw, connective tissue exposed by the burn.

Major Obstacle

The technique, the doctors say, circumvents a major obstacle in treating severe burn cases in which the victim does not have enough uninjured skin for transplanting. Transplanting skin from a donor has not worked because the victim's system rejects it.

The doctors are reluctant to discuss how often they have tried the new process. A spokesman for Children's Hospital said it had been used "only in a few cases," although there have been no failures.

In one case, a 7-year-old girl, severely burned on her arms, chest, chin and back by steam from a home hot water heater, had her burned skin replaced through the new process. The operation was a success.

The doctors presented a paper on their process recently to a national meeting of the American Burn Association in Cincinnati. Dr. Paul Nathan, director of research and cell biology at the Shriners Burn Institute in Cincinnati, said he believed that the method would eventually be tried in many hospitals around the country, adding that he hoped to try it himself.

Dual Benefits

Dr. Igel and Dr. Freeman said their discovery had dual benefits—both in burn treatment and cancer research.

They began by looking for a new way to grow skin for research on elements in the environment that can produce cancer. They are now growing skin for both purposes.

Although the new skin will not grow hair and does not have sweat glands, cosmetically it makes a smooth appearance.

Blackout Orders Issued to Drivers In North Greece

SALONIKA, Greece, April 11 (AP).

Police in the northern Greek city issued blackout instructions to drivers today "as part of the measures necessary for the protection of the civilian population in the case of aerial bombardment."

The order, published in the government gazette, was issued as a controversy continued between Greece and neighboring Turkey, both NATO members. A similar order was given in Athens two weeks ago.

The measure was interpreted here as related to the growing dispute between Greece and Turkey about oil prospecting rights in the Aegean, which has developed since late last year, when Greece struck oil off the northern island of Thassos. The island is near the Turkish coast.

Meanwhile Roberto Guyer, UN assistant secretary-general, left Athens today for New York after discussions with Greek officials on the Cyprus intercommunal talks, which broke down last week after the Turkish premier proposed federalization of the island. The Greeks have rejected the plan because, they said, it promotes partition.

Mr. Guyer declined to disclose the details of his talks, but said on departure that he was "very optimistic."

Turkish Assembly Votes Amnesty

ANKARA, April 11 (AP).

The Turkish National Assembly passed by a vote of 207 to 185 an amnesty bill yesterday that would free 50,000 of Turkey's 65,000 convicts. A number of foreigners jailed on drug charges would benefit.

The bill, sent to the Senate for action, calls for commuting death sentences to 30 years' imprisonment and life terms to 24 years. Reductions of from 5 to 12 years, depending on the crime, would be made in other sentences.

There are 80 foreigners in Turkish prisons on drug charges. The amnesty would not benefit those convicted of rape, political

Man Held in Theft From Bishop's Body

FULDA, West Germany, April 11 (AP).

A 21-year-old man has been arrested for tampering with the body of a Roman Catholic bishop as it lay in state before the funeral, police said today.

The police said the body of the Most Rev. Adolf Bolle, partly disrobed as it lay on a catafalque in a chapel of the Fulda Cathedral and the bishop's crosier was taken. They said the young man led them to the crosier. The bishop died Friday.

Troop Offset Talks End

GENEVA, April 11 (AP).

U.S. and West German experts partly disrobed as it lay on a catafalque in a chapel of the Fulda Cathedral and the bishop's crosier was taken. They said the young man led them to the crosier. The bishop died Friday.

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Little Chance of Comeback

10-Year Ban on Politics Ends For 102 Ex-Leaders of Brazil

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 11 (AP).—Ten-year bans on political activity expired quietly yesterday for 102 key figures in Brazil's last civilian government, which was overthrown by a rightist military revolt in 1964.

But there was little likelihood that these headline makers from the past—among them former Presidents Janio Quadros and Joao Goulart, farm organizer Juscelino Kubitschek and Communist chief Luiz Carlos Prestes—would ever return to the political arena.

Instead of sending leaders of the ousted regime to a firing squad—as has often been done after Latin American "revolutions"—Brazil's military government got rid of pre-1964 public

figures by turning them into "nonpersons," by decrees barring them from political activity for a decade.

The tactic worked. Many of the blacklisted former leaders—known here as *cassados*, Portuguese for "the annulled ones"—left the country. Others remained in Brazil but kept their mouths shut and disappeared into the anonymity of routine jobs.

The first list of *cassados* was announced on April 10, 1964—11 days after the fall of Mr. Goulart's left-leaning civilian administration. It contained 102 names and included the former President himself, cabinet ministers, congressmen, governors, labor union leaders, political party chiefs, leftist military officers and key civil servants.

Subsequent lists banned more than 1,000 other well-known public figures, who have not yet completed their 10 years in political limbo.

A *cassado* in Brazil cannot hold or run for public office, vote, belong to a political party or make any public statements about politics or government. A much-contested 1970 federal decree toughened the restrictions by saying a *cassado* can never be elected to any office—even after the ban against him runs out.

The penalty for violating the restrictions is jail. But, as subtle modifications to this situation. Some *cassados*, for example, contend they cannot get loans from government-affiliated banks. In 1968, when the armed forces



Joao Goulart (left) and Janio Quadros (1961 photos).

felt that former President Quadros, Mr. Goulart's predecessor, had made a statement that was too political, they sent him off to a hotel in a remote town on the Bolivian border for four months.

Theoretically, now that the bans have expired, politicians from the pre-1964 period could resume

activity within the limited civilian political system which is permitted to function in present-day Brazil. But it seems unlikely they will want to get too involved in politics.

The current justice minister, Armando Falcão, warned this week that the government "will in no way allow the comeback of those who were responsible for the situation that threatened to lead our country into chaos."

He added that any former *cassado* could always be decreed a *cassado* again, "immediately, if necessary."

Fonda Visits Viet Cong

HONG KONG, April 11 (Reuters).—American film actress Jane Fonda has left Hanoi for the Viet Cong-controlled zone in South Vietnam, the North Vietnamese News Agency reported today.

Australia Schedules Election for May 18

CANBERRA, Australia, April 11 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam announced today that general elections will be held on May 18.

Mr. Whitlam was prodded into calling a general election after the opposition groups blocked two routine money bills in the Senate. His labor government has been in office only 16 months.

Peron Said to Be Stepping Up Drive on Leftist Followers

BUENOS AIRES, April 11 (AP).—President Juan Peron is showing signs of stepping up his pressures on leftists in his movement. But the 78-year-old general has not completely disowned them, and there is no sign that the leftists have given up.

The controversy came closer to the boiling point this week when Mr. Peron's six-month-old government closed down the leftist chief press organ, the weekly magazine *El Descamisado*.

The publication bears the name of the Argentine workers—the "shirtless ones"—who were the backbone of the old Peron government from 1946 to 1955.

It was Mr. Peron's second move against the radical leftist press in less than a month and left the 250,000 or so Peronist Youth followers in a quandary about the government's next move.

Ever since his return to the presidency in October, Mr. Peron has sided increasingly with the old-line Peronist labor leaders. Their support comes from the 2.5-million-member General Labor Confederation, which Mr. Peron built 25 years ago.

In mid-March, the leftist news-

paper *El Mundo* was disbanded. Its editors were arrested and accused of spreading subversive propaganda.

The leftists found a home in the Peronist movement because they consider its basic ideals compatible with their own. *El Mundo* and leftist groups maintained that the old-line labor leaders were virtually imprisoning Mr. Peron through strong-arm politics.

In recent weeks, Mr. Peron's government has given police an increasingly free hand in rounding up leftist Peronists and others suspected of collaborating with subversives.

Mr. Peron's campaign against those he calls "Marxist infiltrators" has steadily increased since he returned to Argentina last June 20 from 18 years in exile.

In October, he called for a purge of Marxists.

Guerillas unconnected with the Peronist movement staged a raid on an army base in January. The raid split the Peronist Youth movement into two sections, one loyal to party dictates and the other loyal only to Mr. Peron.

When Mr. Peron called in January for tougher laws against outlaws, eight leftist Peronist Youth congressmen resigned.

Pressure was exerted, possibly by unionists but also by officials, on *El Mundo* in March. Mr. Peron angrily told aides to initiate court proceedings against an *El Mundo* reporter, Ana Guest, who had told Mr. Peron at a news conference that he should put an end to what she called "fascist para-police" action by rightist groups.

Overtures to Left

But Mr. Peron has made overtures to the left. Most sources said they considered the appoint-

ment of Vicente Solano Lima as rector of the University of Buenos Aires a significant concession.

Mr. Solano Lima immediately confirmed several key leftists as aides, apparently in an attempt to keep 88,000 students in the classroom.

The closure of *El Descamisado* is likely to bring a protest from the Association of Argentine Publishers, which two weeks ago said freedom of the press in Argentina is being "gravely threatened." It specifically mentioned *El Mundo's* closure.

Mr. Peron told a group of businessmen after the shutdown, "We are not interested in the mass media are against us. We could control all media through a few tricks we all know." But he added that government policy would stand up without limiting the press.

Strikers March In Addis Ababa

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 11 (Reuters).—Striking city workers marched through central Addis Ababa today, demanding the removal of the mayor and other senior municipal officials.

Armed riot police watched as the 5,000 demonstrators converged on the city hall, but there were no incidents.

The strikers—including most of the municipality's 5,000 workers, busmen, railworkers and students—surrounded the building and handed in a petition.

They then marched past the royal palace, where they shouted their demands for the mayor's removal.

Oregon Rocks Called Part of Earth's Core

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—A team of scientists claimed yesterday that rocks first found about 85 years ago are from the earth's core.

Until now, scientists have been able only to make guesses—often based upon elaborate extrapolations—about the nature of the planet's molten core.

Learning the composition of the core would have major significance for studies of the earth's origin and evolution, particularly the movement of continents, a process called continental drift.

The Cornell University scientists outlined details of their work to the American Geophysical Union meeting here.

The rocks, which contain iron, nickel and garnet, were picked

from the bottom of Josephine Creek near Cave Junction, Ore., in the Klamath Mountains. John M. Bird, a geologist, said, "The two-mile stretch along the creek, once heavily prospected for gold, is the only region in the world where such specimens have been reported."

Found in 1890s

Named Josephinite, the rocks first were discovered by prospectors in the 1890s. But until now, they have been only a rock collector's curiosity.

Mr. Bird and his colleagues agreed they have no direct evidence that the rocks actually were formed in the earth's outer core and then shoved upward, surfacing perhaps 140 million years ago. But they have ruled

out other possible explanations of the rocks' origin.

"If we're wrong, somebody is going to have to come up with a better explanation," Mr. Bird told a news conference.

Because of its chemical composition, the scientists have concluded that Josephinite could only have been formed in the extreme heat and pressure found at least 2,000 miles beneath the earth's surface.

How the Josephinite might have been transported to the earth's surface through geological processes remains a mystery, Mr. Bird said. But he suggested that the movement of pieces of the earth's crust on the globe—continental drift—probably was responsible.

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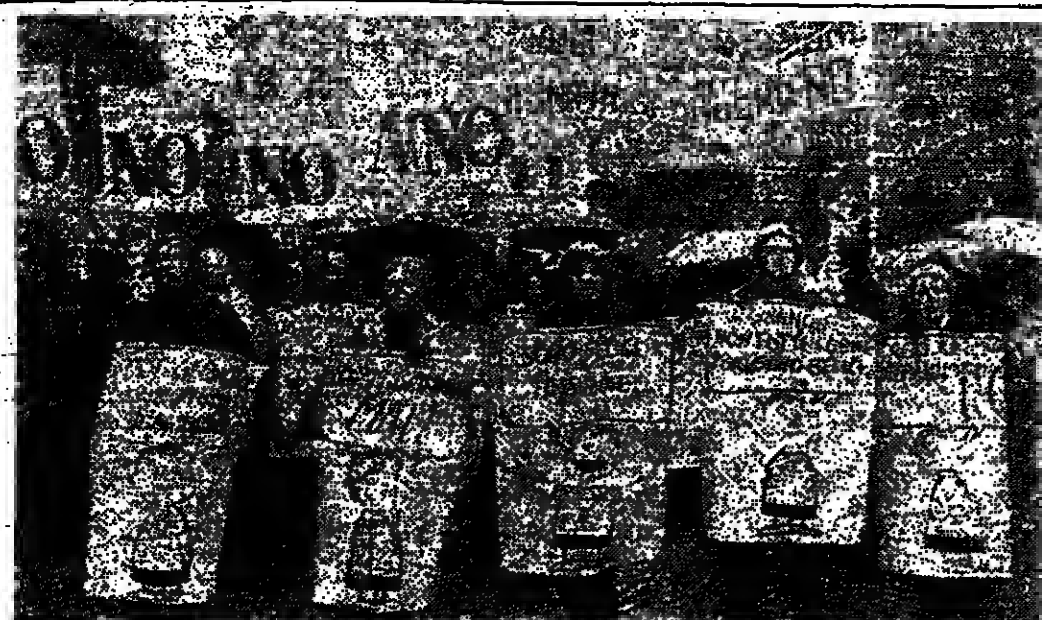
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A BLANKET REFUSAL—Comic-strip hero Linus staged his debut as campaigner against repeal of existing divorce law in Rome yesterday. The question will be put to a national referendum. The pro-divorce signs read, from left: "My Parents get along well together; they will never part; they are happy together; but they know that not all parents are happy; so on May 12 they will vote NO."

Scientist Concludes Jesus Was Crucified on Thursday

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—A scientist, using new tables of dating figured on a computer, has concluded that the Crucifixion of Jesus occurred on the fifth day of the week, a Thursday, April 6, AD 30, and not on Friday.

"Up to now, we didn't have the hard facts to fasten to, but now we have them," Roger Rusk, a Knoxville, Tenn., physicist, said.

His deductions also would mean that Jesus lay in the tomb a full three days as He had foreseen instead of the 36 hours supposed in church tradition. By its churches mark Friday as the day He died.

"But the movements of the moon don't provide the occasion for it then," Mr. Rusk said in a telephone interview. "Putting together what we now know, it's evident the day was Thursday."

He also concludes that the year—not previously fixed precisely—was AD 30.

In making his assessments, he used newly calculated tables of new and full moons from 1001 BC to 1651, as determined on a sophisticated computer by Herman Goldstein at the Institute of

Advanced Studies, Princeton, N.J.

"It had never been done before," Mr. Rusk said, adding that the new tables provide the first exact sequence of new moons by which dates were set by Judaism in the time of Jesus.

"They kept a lunar calendar and went entirely by the moon," he said. Since Jesus died on an afternoon before the sunset beginning of Passover, just what day it was hinges on when Passover started that year and that, in turn, depends on the time of the new moon—the key supplied by Mr. Rusk.

Mr. Rusk, emeritus professor of physics at the University of Tennessee where he taught for 23 years, detailed his findings in a recent issue of the weekly Christianity Today.

He said internal evidence of the Scriptures also suggest Thursday and that maintenance of the Friday tradition has made it "necessary to assume an inactive 'day of silence' in Jesus' days in Jerusalem before His arrest."

However, the Gospel never mentions such a day, Mr. Rusk noted, adding that, "It is an invention designed to support" the traditional thesis of a Friday crucifixion.

That thesis "also depends on another dodge," he said, citing the traditional assumption that from Friday afternoon until Sunday morning, including the three days that Jesus was in the tomb before His resurrection.

In his deductions, Mr. Rusk noted that Passover begins on the 14th day of the Jewish month of Nissan, the start of which is determined by the spring new moon. The new tables show Nissan 14 came on Thursday only in the year 30 in the general span of years when the Crucifixion could have occurred.

Saxbe to Reorganize Justice Department

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Plans for the second major reorganization of the Justice Department in six months were announced today by Attorney General William Saxbe.

The change, in effect, would reorganize the department to its organizational state before Elliott Richardson served as attorney general. Mr. Richardson ordered a reorganization just before his resignation in October. Mr. Saxbe's plan is expected to concentrate more power in the hands of his new deputy, Laurence Silbermann.

Criticism of Idea Grows in U.S.

Zeal for Solar Home Heating Seen Fading

By Robert E. Tomasson

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).

Prospects appear to be dimming for a major federal-financed effort to advance the use of solar energy in the heating and cooling of homes and other buildings.

Four months ago, at the height of fears of a winter fuel shortage, such plans gained momentum in Congress. But now the cautious voices in the scientific and housing fields are growing stronger.

The critics contend that a proposed federally funded demonstration project would inhibit and duplicate research already under way and that existing technology is insufficiently advanced to warrant an expensive national demonstration project.

Moreover, some housing specialists are emphasizing that, whatever the technical feasibility of the plan, the nation's housing industry is not geared to handle a shift from conventional fuels.

Various Models

Experimental models of various types using the sun as a prime heating source have existed for 20 years.

In its simplest form, a black, heat-collecting surface is erected facing the sky, usually with a southeast orientation. A liquid,

generally water, is forced next to the surface, and then, after it is heated by the sun's rays, it is circulated through the house. Insulated storage tanks hold the heated water, to be used during cooler periods.

In February, the House of Representatives approved a bill tentatively called the Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act. It would establish a five-year \$60-million program to explore the feasibility of using the sun to heat and cool buildings, set up performance standards and determine cost.

Prime responsibility would be assigned to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, with the Department of Housing and Urban Development designated to select 1,000 private homes and 1,000 commercial buildings around the country as test models.

In the Senate, the three bills that have been offered reflect the jurisdictional and technological disputes that the solar-energy program has engendered. A key difference in the bills concerns the agency that would have chief responsibility for the demonstration.

The bill sponsored by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn.,

Two Americans Save Lands of Clan Donald

GLASGOW, April 11 (AP).

Two Scots-Americans have saved the last of the Clan Donald's historic lands from falling into the hands of strangers, fellow clansmen announced today.

Their gift of money means that 13,000 acres of the Isle of Skye, taking in 20 miles of coastline and most of the Great Peninsula, will become permanent Donald territory.

The gift was announced by the Clan Donald Lands Trust. It said: "The heart of the ancestral lands in the Great Peninsula now belongs to the clan worldwide. The generosity of two clansmen in the United States, who wish to remain anonymous, has made it possible for the trust to clear completely the last of the debt incurred when they purchased the land."

Pope Falters in Rites For Holy Thursday

ROME, April 11 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI, showing slight signs of physical weakness, washed the feet of 12 young polo victims today at Holy Thursday mass—a ritual that recalled Christ's gesture to the Apostles at the Last Supper.

The Pope, 76, who was bedridden twice with influenza last month and suffers from chronic arthritis, faltered once during the procession down the main aisle of the Basilica of St. John Lateran and again while mounting the steps to the altar, observers at the mass said.

The act of washing, drying and kissing feet is considered a token of fraternal love.

No Bar Seen By Envoy to Swedish Post

U.S. Senators Press Strausz-Hupe on Views

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Robert Strausz-Hupe, the U.S. ambassador-designate to Sweden, has sought to put to rest speculation that, because of his conservative views, he might not be an effective envoy to a country with a long history of Socialist rule.

At his confirmation hearing yesterday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the 71-year-old diplomat, who in numerous magazine articles and books became known as an unwavering anti-Communist, had only praise for Sweden's neutral role in international conflicts.

Mr. Strausz-Hupe is now the ambassador to Belgium.

Neutral countries such as Sweden, he said, "have made a historical contribution to international stability. Indeed, I would go so far as to say these countries can lay claim to having been the conscience of the international community."

Kind Words

His remarks constituted perhaps the kindest words recently about Sweden from a Nixon administration official.

In December, 1972, Premier Olof Palme compared the stepped-up U.S. bombing of Hanoi with Nazi war crimes, and relations cooled between the countries, with each withdrawing its ambassador. Last month, both countries named new ambassadors. Sweden selecting Wilhelm Wahlström.

A vote on Mr. Strausz-Hupe's nomination was scheduled for yesterday afternoon but was postponed for lack of time.

At the hearing, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., pressed the question of whether Mr. Strausz-Hupe would find the political climate in Stockholm congenial in view of his devotion to conservative causes.

Mr. Strausz-Hupe noted that he was born in Austria, whose universities, he said, have a long tradition of intellectual ties with Sweden's. He also pointed to his service as ambassador in Sri Lanka, a country with which the United States enjoyed friendly relations during his stay there despite a heavy Marxist influence in the Sri Lanka government.

Delay Is Urged

WASHINGTON, April 11 (Reuters)—The Union of Professional U.S. Diplomats urged the Senate committee yesterday to delay the approval of the magazine Leonard Firestone as ambassador to Belgium until it can decide whether he is competent for the job.

Mr. Firestone, 68, who contributed \$115,000 to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign, was named by the President last month to replace Mr. Strausz-Hupe.

Edwin Nourse, Economic Aide to Truman, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT)—Edwin G. Nourse, 80, the first chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors following enactment of the Employment Act of 1946, died Sunday.

Mr. Nourse had been in private life since he resigned as chairman of the council under President Truman in 1949.

Walter Heller, economic adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, once described Mr. Nourse as the first and last "faceless economic adviser."

A tall, gray-haired academic with horn-rimmed spectacles and floppy bow ties, he began his career as an agricultural economist and went to Washington convinced that his role should remain behind the scenes.

Three years later, he clashed with the Truman administration, which had been putting pressure on him and the council to take a more public stance defending its economic policies.

Mr. Nourse lost the battle then, and the years since his departure have brought the members of the council increasingly into the public eye, to the point now where many economists believe that its members are too active politically.

Vadim Ryndin

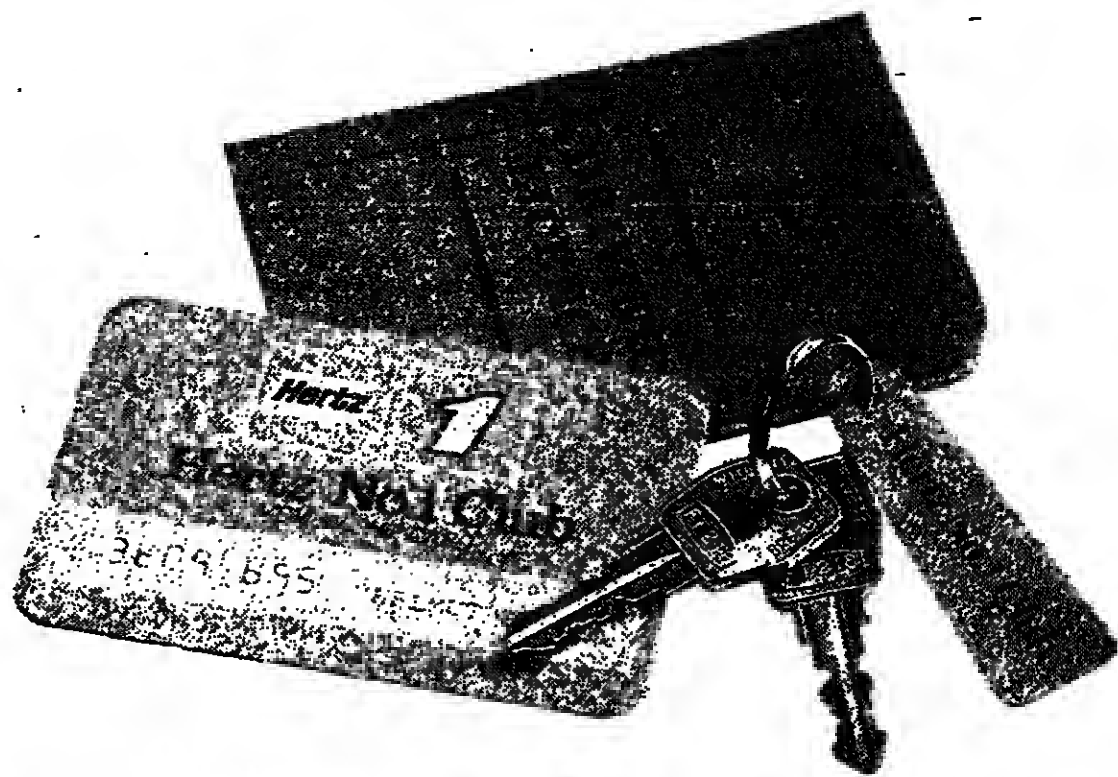
MOSCOW, April 11 (UPI)—Vadim Ryndin, 71, chief stage designer of the Bolshoi Theater for the last 20 years, died Tuesday, the newspaper Vechernaya Moskva said.

It gave no details of the death of the designer, who toured Europe and the United States in the 1950s and 1960s with the Bolshoi Ballet.

Bishop, Priests Flee Riots in Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 11 (Reuters)—A Roman Catholic bishop and six white missionaries have fled Nampula in northern Mozambique following several days of rioting in the town by whites who have accused them of supporting guerrillas, church spokesmen said today.

The spokesman, in Nampula, said that the bishop left yesterday and that, soon afterward, the six missionary priests—five Italians and a Portuguese—also left by plane. Their destinations were not revealed.



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'Mobility' of Americans Declines, But They Change Homes Often

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—A Census Bureau population specialist says Americans may be slightly less mobile than they used to be but still change homes with great frequency.

A new study shows that 31.8 percent of all U.S. residents changed their residence during the three-year period ending in March, 1973.

The study also shows that more Americans moved away from the nation's metropolitan areas, 4,630,000, than moved in, 3,738,000.

In previous years, Census Bureau surveys showed that the percentage of Americans who changed homes every year declined from 19 or 20 percent in the early 1960s to 17.9 percent in 1971.

The most mobile age group in the population are persons in their 30s, of whom 56 percent changed homes in the 1970-1973 period.

There was no difference in black and white mobility rates, although whites tended to move longer distances. Persons with college education tended to move more than those without.

One trend noted by the survey is the continuing migration from central cities that started in the 1960s.

Both the South and the West experienced a net inflow of 1.3 million migrants, with the Northeast and North Central regions dropping in population.

Texas Murder Trial

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 11 (Reuters)—A state district judge here has set July 8 for the trial of a teen-ager accused of six murders in a homosexual slaying that claimed the lives of 27 youths.

The defendant, Elmer Wayne Henley, 17, has confessed to killing the alleged mastermind of the ring, Dean Arnold Corli, in self-defense at an orgy last August.

Politics and Policy

In Israel, as in so many nations in this peculiarly indecisive time, politics has superseded policy as the principal preoccupation of government. The first serious casualty was Golda Meir, one of the most remarkable women of our time: there may be other casualties whose sum will be more serious than can possibly be involved in the fate of a single individual, however distinguished.

The crisis that broke up Mrs. Meir's cabinet—a group which she had pushed and pulled together with great difficulty and an earlier threat of resignation—is, certainly on the surface, one of politics rather than policy. In normal times of course, the responsibility of civil government for military events is inescapable, and the failure of the judicial commission of inquiry into Israel's shortcomings in the October war to go beyond field officers in their condemnation left undoubted room for much dispute.

But what happened before and during Yom Kippur in 1973 is far less important than what happens after Passover in 1974. Both the past and the future of Israel were debated in the election campaign, and while the results were not conclusive, Mrs. Meir was able to organize a government to deal with the decisive question of what is yet to be. To have the government shattered by a dispute over what was most unfortunate.

To be sure, one weakness of the Meir coalition lay in an uneasy feeling among many Israelis that it was a union of the old hands, that it had neither prevented the renewal of war nor prepared adequately for a renewal when it came. There are hopes in Israel that something genuinely new may emerge from Mrs. Meir's resignation, and from the new elections that will be held.

But there does not seem to be any consensus on what this newness will comprise, nor just how the "caretaker" government is supposed to conduct itself during the critical months before the Israelis go to the polls again. There is still fighting on the Golan Heights, still raids by Palestinian guerrillas. Presumably, Mrs. Meir can continue to work for a truce, but what can she do toward achieving the settlement which such a truce—this time—presupposes.

The nature of the Israeli political crisis casts no light on this crucial aspect of Israel's relations with its neighbors and the world. It is of little consequence to them, or, ultimately, to Israel itself, whether or not Moshe Dayan and the government of which he was a part was responsible for Israeli losses in the October war. What is of utmost importance to all concerned is that there be no more wars—and that is precisely what is obscured by the current politicking.

SALT in Détente

In his Moscow visit, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sought without success to lay the basis for a second strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT-2) by seeking "conceptual" agreement on establishing "essential equivalence" for the two sides in strategic offensive forces. Two years after SALT-1, an agreed concept is still lacking. The fundamental problem is that the two sides have very different forces quantitatively and qualitatively and both are engaged in vigorous modernization programs which will further alter the force relationships.

The Soviet Union is concerned about the three-to-one American lead in separately targetable missile warheads and a similar advantage in long-range bombers. By 1977, when the present five-year interim agreement on offensive weapons expires, the United States is likely to have a five-to-one lead in missile and bomber warheads.

The United States is concerned about the "throw-weight" of the U.S.S.R.'s big land-based missiles and the even bigger ones the Soviet Union is now testing and may begin deploying in 1976-77. At present, taking missiles and bombers together, the two sides can hit each other with about the same payload of nuclear explosive, about eight million pounds. But counting land-based ICBMs alone, the Soviet throw-weight advantage is about three to one, and if the U.S.S.R. replaces all its existing ICBMs with the bigger ones it is now testing, it could double its ICBM throw-weight by the mid-1980s.

Land-based missiles are more accurate than submarine-based missiles and far quicker in reaching their targets than

bombers, on which the United States spends 40 percent of its strategic arms budget. If Russia's big ICBMs are equipped with MIRV multiple warheads, the Pentagon fears that a small part of the Soviet force would be able to destroy most of America's land-based missiles in a pre-emptive attack.

Secretary Kissinger's concept for SALT-2 was to head off a first-strike force of this kind for either side by limiting deployment of MIRVed missiles to roughly equal throw-weight. But that would permit the United States, with smaller missiles, much larger numbers of missiles and warheads. The Soviet Union suggested that numbers of missiles and warheads be made more comparable. But that would permit Russia an advantage in throw-weight.

Squaring this vicious circle will not be easy. Difficult compromises will have to be made by both sides. It can only be done if there is goodwill, mutual confidence and a genuine atmosphere of détente.

The worst kind of agreement will be one that permits the military on both sides to carry out present and projected programs of expansion. Both sides already have far larger strategic offensive forces than are needed for mutual deterrence.

The best kind of agreement would involve reductions in overall by both sides. That is unlikely right now, but a first step in this direction should be possible by adopting the concept of a slowdown in modernization and a freeze in destructive capability at present levels. Unlike the proposals both sides have made so far, that would really be a "conceptual breakthrough."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Laotian Coalition

The coalition is a test for the region. Few doubt that it represents a victory for the Pathet Lao. They now have access to the royalist areas of Laos, without conceding reciprocal rights to the four-fifths they control. For the royalists, it was exhausted recognition of the inevitable—that outside fueling of the internal conflict was no longer likely. The Laotians now have a rare opportunity to settle their own business themselves. It is sadly unlikely that Cambodia or Vietnam will follow their example with any speed.

—From the Guardian (London).

Accord on Subcontinent

The agreement reached in New Delhi by Bangladesh, India and Pakistan is a vital step towards the long-sought dream of a "lasting peace" on the subcontinent. There is still a long way to go yet, and that particular dream has turned into nightmares so often in the past. All three countries emerge with credit. Bangladesh above all showed its generosity and a willingness to forgive by allowing all the Pakistani prisoners of war to go home safely. . . . India's contribution was much less public but it can fairly say that without its constant prod-

ding of both Pakistan and Bangladesh no agreement would ever have been reached. . . . The leaders of India and Pakistan in particular have shown a great facility for throwing up an international smoke screen when domestic political problems become too hot. . . .

The real crying need for a "lasting peace" is that it is only a first step on the more difficult road of giving the poorest people on earth a chance in life.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Mrs. Meir's Resignation

Apparently the resignation of Golda Meir seems to be a consequence of the Agranat report. In reality, it derives from the general situation in Israel, from this retrograde colonialist mentality which characterizes all the Israeli leaders. Between the war of June 1967 and the defeat of October, Israel lost its opportunity to solve the conflict in a manner which could assure its security. That is the fault that persists in this sort of mentality.

The Agranat report itself is an illustration of this mentality because it seeks to justify instead of outlining the responsibility for the loss of the chances of peace which were offered over six years.

—From Es Sabah (Tunis).

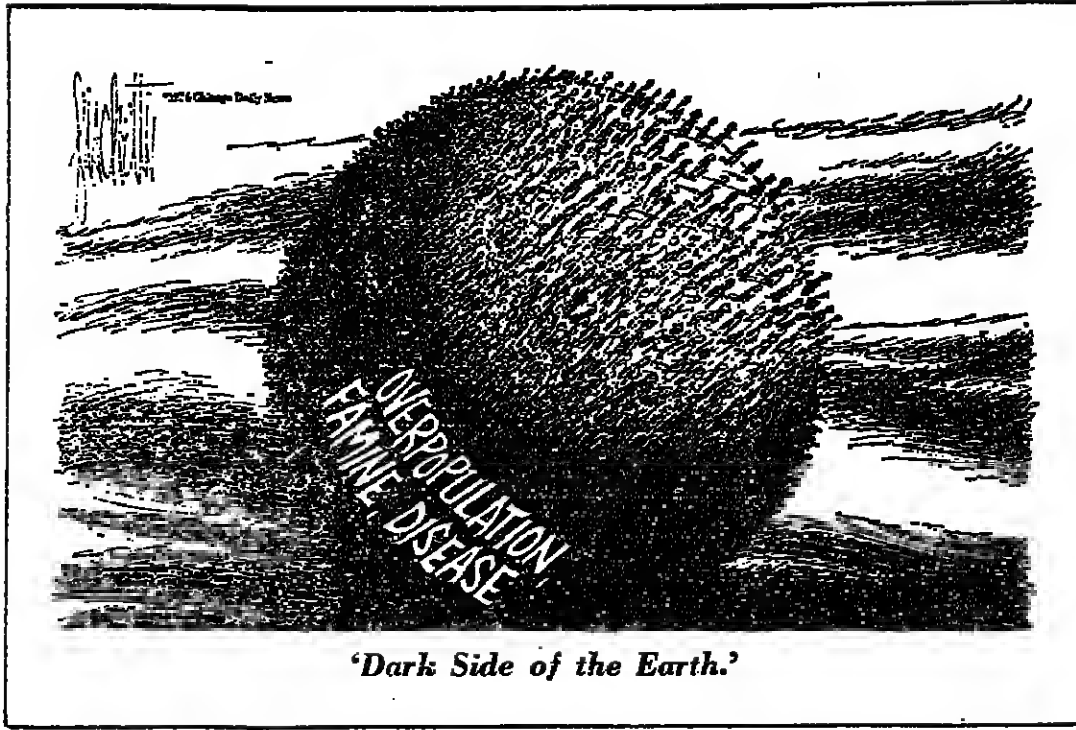
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 12, 1899
LONDON—Influenza is disappearing from the metropolis with a rapidity which no one except the quinine merchants will regret. The deaths directly attributable to this illness last week, says the Daily Telegraph, numbered 84, and considering that a fortnight ago they were as high as 125, the decrease is definitely a subject for congratulation.

Fifty Years Ago

April 12, 1924
NEW YORK—Hollywood's famous married couple, Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, left today on the Olympic for their European tour. However they are going directly to London, instead of arriving in the British capital by way of Paris, as they have done before. The famous film stars expect to arrive in time for the British Empire Exhibition held at Wembley.



Views of the Atlantic Alliance

Defense Is Definitely a 2-Way Street

By Georg Leber

BONN.—"The Europeans are conceived and ungrateful." This at least is the opinion of some Americans. "We helped them to get back on their feet after the Second World War. Today they are our competitors in all parts of the world and on top of it they expect us to defend them."

"The Americans are arrogant and egotistic." This is what some Europeans think. "At the time of the Soviet bloc threat, when they needed us, they courted us. And today they hold us responsible for their problems. They want to withdraw from common defense even though it is their security which is defended in Europe."

In the countries of the Atlantic alliance, not a few black-and-white comments like these could be cited to describe feelings found on both sides of the Atlantic. While Henry Kissinger pleaded for more cooperation in the "Year of Europe," the "Atlantic River" seems to have widened. In Europe as in America, there are people who fancy they could do without their old allies and yet lose nothing.

In One Boat

This is wrong. The political situation calls for a different course of action. The Europeans have to rely upon America even when their economy prospers. For America, independent Western European nations are one of the essentials if, compared with the Soviet Union, it does not want to become a secondary power. Americans and Europeans are sitting in one boat, and therefore should at least be wise enough to follow the maxim: "Don't rock the boat." The degree of interdependence of political, economic, and social factors which we have to take into account in order to understand our common situation can only be assessed in the larger context of world politics.

The European countries of the Atlantic are a geographically speaking, merely a narrow strip of the huge Eurasian continent. Left alone, they would be in a strategically unfavorable position against the heavily armed Soviet power bloc with its nuclear armament almost equivalent to that of the United States. In spite of its great economic power, Western Europe with its slightly more than 300 million inhabitants is no sufficient counterweight to the highly concentrated and well-disciplined power of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact nations.

At present, of the NATO forces in Europe, the West European nations contribute 90 percent of the ground forces, 80 percent of the naval forces and 75 percent of the air forces. Even if this contribution to our common security were further increased, the Western European nations could not possibly develop into an independent third power, since their security against the Soviet Union can only be guaranteed by an effective alliance with the United States of America. Close ties with the United States, both political and military, alone can guarantee the security and independence of Western Europe.

The undeniable fact therefore remains: Western Europe is America's forward line of defense. This assessment is the underlying reason why joint efforts to maintain the Atlantic alliance ties in the future have to be continued and made evident in the day-to-day decisions.

Economic Strength

One basis for our security is our economy and it alone can mobilize the resources needed to maintain modern armed forces. The economic capabilities of the NATO countries are much greater than the GNP of the Warsaw Pact countries. This explains why, in a phase of détente, the Soviet Union is making every effort to reach our levels of performance in the fields of economy, research, and science through cooperation with the West.

In attempts to get major project contracts, ruthless competition among Western nations for the favor of the Soviet Union may have ruinous consequences for all of us.

Tensions in our monetary system and attempts to make profits at the expense of one's partners would in the long run do great

harm to our interests. For this reason, the United States and Western Europe must try to find constructive and fair solutions to their trade and currency problems, lest they might suffer from a reduction in their level of security.

Nobody can overlook the debates in the United States revolving about the question whether or not to reduce her troops in Europe. However, a decision by the United States to withdraw its troops across the Atlantic Ocean would nearly fit into the Soviet Union's long-term concept of reaping, from the conferences on security and cooperation, advantages at all levels, strengthening thereby its position of power without any reciprocal concessions at all. And nothing would be more apt to split Europe and America apart than an American decision in favor of a mere symbolic presence in Europe.

Moreover, the events of the last few months have taught us how rapidly crisis situations can develop. If, in times of tension, American troops had to be redeployed to Europe, this would confront the U.S. government with a difficult political decision of either not moving up in time the necessary reinforcements or of possibly escalating a critical situation by such redeployments.

Considering this situation it also appears to be somewhat contradictory for members of the U.S. Congress to advocate unilateral U.S. force reductions on the ground of inadequate financial support—as for instance official payments to be made by the Federal Republic of Germany—while acknowledging at the same time the great efforts of that country both in support of the U.S. currency and in relieving the burdens of the American military presence in Europe.

It must be said quite clearly that the development of an Atlantic partnership, guaranteeing equitable rights to all its members, would be seriously jeopardized and exposed to great stress by the unilateral reductions in the U.S. military presence in Europe, a decision that would additionally also contravene the common security interests. Likewise, it is equally detrimental to the equal partnership concept when the very basis of Atlantic cooperation, including strategy, is questioned again and again. Even the most elegant formula will not solve Atlantic problems if we should lack joint interests and political will to explore new ways. We should not turn our old existing bridges as long as plans for new constructions have not at least reached the stage of approval.

In Conclusion

"The development of Atlantic partnership must be paralleled by efforts towards détente which were initiated by the nuclear test ban, by SALT-1, the agreement of San Clemente on the prevention of nuclear wars, the German federal government's Ostpolitik and the Berlin Four-Powers agreement. A new relationship between East and West can only be achieved gradually. On the long road to normalization of these relations, all steps must be kept under control. We must make good use of our opportunities: If we want to avert the threat jeopardizing both America and Europe, we must have an Atlantic alliance which rests firmly on two sound pillars, America and Europe. Our guiding principles must therefore be:

First, the North Atlantic alliance continues to be the foundation of the security of the Western world. It should be developed to reach a level of genuine partnership between Europe and North America. Changes are needed only to strengthen and not to weaken or dissolve our alliance.

Second, the effectiveness of the alliance depends decisively on the transatlantic ties which must not be weakened; on keeping the cle-

ments of foreign policy, economy and defense well balanced and coordinated among the allies; and on keeping alive among the nations of the Western world the will for self-assertion.

Third, among rivaling groups of power, the balance of military power is the most reliable instrument for maintaining peace in this imperfect world of ours. Power vacuums are the harbinger of crises and wars.

Fourth, in view of the progressing unification of Europe and as a result of successful MBFR negotiations, modifications in the contribution of the United States to this balance may perhaps become possible without endangering the security of the members of our alliance. Any unilateral reductions, independent of these developments, however, are bound to lead to crises.

Fifth, continued success in East-West cooperation in various fields, progress in the political integration of Western Europe, and a higher degree of coordination between Europe and the United States will enable us to use for the well-being of our citizens the resources and means now committed to defense without, however, jeopardizing that security which alone guarantees our freedom. This, I feel, is a suitable political goal for the years ahead.

Georg Leber is the West German minister of defense and a former minister of transport. Before joining the Brandt government, he was for years president of the Building and Construction Workers Union in West Germany.

Ford's Innermost Views Revealed

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—In President Nixon's news summary Wednesday, the story causing dismay and outrage is a summary of an article in The New Republic entitled "Ford's Future," by John Osborne.

Osborne, a shoe-leather reporter who has earned his reputation for integrity, prefaces his account with an assertion about nonattribution: "This report is presented solely on my authority, and readers will just have to assume and believe that I haven't made it up out of nothing."

Then Vice-President Ford's innermost thoughts are revealed. As president, he would certainly keep Secretary of State Kissinger and probably fire Secretary of Defense Schlesinger. He would bring back Treasury Secretary George Shultz, hold on to Secretaries Brennan, Morton, and Lynn, and perhaps let Secretary of Transportation Brinegar go.

'New Haldeman'

The "new Haldeman" at the White House would either be L. William Seidman, or Philip Buchanan, both cronies from Grand Rapids; counselor Ernie Harlow would be retained and Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler dumped. Official gap writer would be Bob Orin, who has impressive credentials from Red Skelton.

The crowning touch: "The hours that he's had to spend with the President," writes Osborne, "mostly listening to Mr. Nixon talk about this and that, have on a few occasions driven the Vice-President close to distraction. He's brought himself recently to break off their conversations."

A few diehards might consider it unseemly for the Vice-President to be confiding his plans for the assumption of power while the body of the sitting President is still warm.

Reached by telephone on Wednesday, the Vice-President admits to being the source of most of the story but adds that he thought he was talking off-the-record during a flight from Florida to Washington, D.C. The cabinet changes are "generally my views," he says, but the crack about the presidential conversations distresses him:

"I get somewhat embarrassed that I'm taking too much of his time," Ford explains. "I know he's busy, and I don't want to sit there until he throws me out. That's what I meant, and it was exaggerated considerably."

Evidently the Vice-President

confused "deep background," which can be used without attribution, with "off-the-record," which cannot be used at all. Even so, his willingness to play cabinet scrabble with reporters—says Osborne was not the first—is hardly in good taste.

This episode follows Ford's denunciation of the 1972 Nixon campaign organization as "an arrogant, elite guard of political adepts." ("Familiar phraseology," Osborne adds, "What happened to 'refuse'")

The purpose of that blast was to remove Republicans, and professional politicians as a class, from any Watergate taint: Blame the damned "amateurs."

Let us count the re-election committee amateurs: John Mitchell had previously run a national presidential campaign; Fred LaRue had served as Mississippi's Republican national committeeman for six years; Maurice Stans was Eisenhower's budget director and the most experienced political fund-raiser extant.

Each of those professional politicians has much to answer for, but not for being wet behind the ears. A "citizen's operation" separate from the party organization was not only traditional but necessary because party rules make it impossible to organize a campaign until after its convention officially designates a candidate.

By trying to tag criminal acts of some individuals onto an entire class of political activists Ford called "amateurs," Ford hoped to shore up the self-esteem of elected officials or party leaders, but it will not whitewash,

The blanket condemnation of which can be used without attribution, with "off-the-record," which cannot be used at all. Even so, his willingness to play cabinet scrabble with reporters—says Osborne was not the first—is hardly in good taste.

This episode follows Ford's denunciation of the 1972 Nixon campaign organization as "an arrogant, elite guard of political adepts." ("Familiar phraseology," Osborne adds, "What happened to 'refuse'")

Lacks Understanding

In both his finger-pointing and his accusations of how he would reshuffle the cabinet and White House, Ford betrays a lack of understanding of the uniqueness of his role: He is the first Vice-President in American history whose own actions could help make him president.

He must be at once loyal and independent; both his own man and the President's man; a defender uncorrupted by the defense. This quality requires more political skill than we have recently seen in Ford; he will miss the brass ring if he grabs at it.

To press audiences, the Vice-President likes to tell about driving past the White House at night and being reminded that "if you worked here, you'd be home already." Good joke; a little levity is not out of place. But in the larger matters of understanding one's own dual responsibilities as heir and not pretender, seamstress is next to godliness.

FILMS

Gatsby's World Without Spirit

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, April 11 (IHT).—The Great Gatsby, which has probably been exposed to more advance publicity than any film since "Gone With the Wind," had its European premiere at the Warner Theatre in London last night. First-nighters, bound for a celebration, supper at the Savoy, extended it a cordial welcome and the English reviewers, in contrast to some of their American colleagues, have accorded it friendly, if qualified, reception.

The third screen version of the F. Scott Fitzgerald novel about a colorful life going down in defeat before the ruthless, dollar-sign materialism of the irrepressible, Prohibition 1920s is presented as an overwhelmingly elaborate spectacle by David Merrick of Broadway, now turned motion picture producer. Its period costumes and decor, widely exhibited in magazine coverage, have already set fashion trends and its surface chic, modish verve and polished cinematography lend it striking distinction.

Francis Ford Coppola, who wrote the scenario for the enormously successful "Godfather," prepared the screenplay after director Jack Clayton rejected Truman Capote's treatment. Coppola has done a businesslike job, retelling the story almost shot-for-shot with the voice-over of the observer of its progress, Nick Carraway, reciting explanatory passages.

As a dramatization, it is too

literal, stiff and labored; such exacting reproduction dehydrates the narrative and makes its action mechanical. Theatrical vitality is further diminished by Clayton's penchant for lingering too long over scenes. One could probably read the nine concise chapters of the novel in less time than it takes to watch this 144-minute movie unreel.

Characters Altered

Though slavishly faithful to the original in outline and intent, casting and performances alter some of its dramatic personae. Robert Redford, a personable machine idol, emerges as a likely materialization of the public image that Gatsby has created of himself, the debonair millionaire, nouveau-riche host, the easy, unassuming man of the world. He succeeds in conveying the emotions of the impatient lover who has again found his dream girl, but he gives only vague hints of the tormenting uncertainty and haunting humiliation that trouble the social-climbing bootlegger. He is chiefly the Gatsby of false face.

Mia Farrow as Daisy, the femme fatale as evasive as a lightning bug, frequently refers to herself as a foolish doll. This evaluation she is able to project, at times with her breathless, adoring gasps she seems to be giving an imitation of Marilyn Monroe, but she never suggests the tantalizingly elusive siren of Fitzgerald, the unobtainable princess who unwittingly lures Gatsby to his doom. Pictorially she is a stunning beauty in her picture hats and jazz-age finery.

Wilson, the homicidal garage-

man whose filling station has been moved off the main highway to a muddy side road, has also been transformed. As played by Scott Wilson, this warning figure, sinister from the start in the novel, has been sentimentalized into a wronged working man, a bewildered bumpkin with a weak mind. As a result the violent showdown scene with his faithless wife (Lois Chiles plays the role) has a stagy aspect, and when Wilson comes to slay Gatsby, he has been depicted as such an awkward out that one expects he will fumble the murder.

Softened Role

Again, Meyer Wolfsheimer, Gatsby's underworld boss—Fitzgerald wanted the broken-nosed, tough-mug actor Louis Wolheim for the role—has been softened into a mellow Broadway bon vivant. Most in keeping with their assignments are Bruce Dern as Tom Buchanan, the brutish playboy, and Sam Waterston as the caustic commentator.

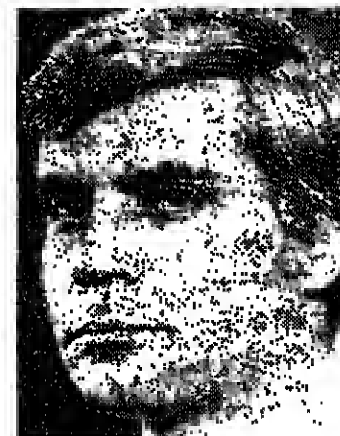
The contents of the celebrated novel are repeated rather than dramatized into fluid theatrical life in this latest deluxe screen edition. The atmosphere has been quite brilliantly evoked in certain episodes, carrying with it visions of the faded age as half-forgotten melodies mingle with the heavy perfume of late-summer roses. Elsewhere the re-creation of the era has been glaringly overdone. There are so many festive soirees at Gatsby's Long Island estate that resembling one another, they become monotonous, and with frantic Charlestoning are more suggestive of a revival of "The



Mia Farrow, Robert Redford in "The Great Gatsby."

Boy Friend" than they are of the devil-may-care Saturday nights during Prohibition. As a super-production "The Great Gatsby" is a dazzling show

that has at times style and character, but as a transcription of Fitzgerald's world of hidden heartbreak and lost illusions it's faithful in detail but not in spirit.

Oliver Reed
"Three Musketeers"

Alan Bates gives a "superb performance" as Butley. "Butley" focuses on a stalling depressive who gets news of two divorces in the same day; both his wife and the man he feels married to are leaving him for someone else," says Nora Sayre. "He doesn't seem to care at all about his marriage, and he has no apparent affection for the young man. But he can't stand rejection. Along with 'The Homecoming' and 'The Three Sisters,' this movie represents the American Film Theater's best work so far," says Sayre, also praising the performances of Jessica Tandy, Richard O'Callaghan and Michael Byrne.

Of Beethoven, Mozart

Music Manuscripts Reported Found

BERLIN, April 11 (NYT).—An American musicologist said here yesterday that he has found, near the city of Krakow, Poland, priceless musical manuscripts, among them autographs by Beethoven and Mozart, that had been lost since World War II.

Carlson Smith, the chairman of the National Arts Foundation, a philanthropic institution based at Vaduz, Liechtenstein, said that he saw the missing musical scores last Saturday, during a trip to Poland. He declined to give their exact whereabouts or name the persons in whose custody they are.

The find was seen as a sensitive political issue because Polish officials have so far denied any knowledge of the art treasures. The manuscripts were the property of the Prussian State Library, now in East Berlin, and were removed from the city during the war for safety.

At Monastery

The manuscripts missing from the Berlin library had earlier

been traced to a Benedictine monastery at Grubeau, in the former German province of Silesia that is now Polish territory. They were stored there in crates in 1942 and were removed, according to the testimony of the former abbot, Father Albert Schmidt, two years after the war by a detail of Polish soldiers.

Mr. Smith said that the special interest to scholars and music lovers lay in the fact that none of the originals had ever been microfilmed. He went to East Berlin after his discovery to encourage East German officials to ask Poland for a return of the treasure so the manuscripts could be made available to scholars everywhere.

He said that the East Germans told him they were ready to draw up proposals to their counterparts in Poland suggesting that certain Polish cultural treasures now in German hands should be exchanged for the scores.

The long-lost treasures included Beethoven's Ninth and Seventh symphonies, Mozart's Jupiter symphony, the opera score of

SHARPS AND FLATS

SHEFFIELD, England.—Winding up her successful European tour, Ella Fitzgerald and her all-stars will be at the Fiesta every night April 14-20 inclusive.

LONDON.—The Sixth International Festival of Country Music will be held at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on April 13 and 14, starting at 6:30 p.m. Cleo Laine and the John Dankworth Quartet will be at the Royal Festival Hall on April 15 at 8 p.m. and the Bachelors will be at Fairfield Halls, Croydon, the same night at 6:15 and 8:45 p.m. John Mayall will give a concert at the Royal Albert Hall on April 16 at 7:30 p.m. Emerson, Lake and Palmer will be at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on April 18, 19 and 20 at 8 p.m. George Melly, John Chilton's Feetwarmers and the Ronnie Scott Trio are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

MONTPELLIER, France.—Jazz

guitarist Larry Coryell will appear at the Bocaccio on April 16. PARIS.—The rock group War will give a free concert at the Radio Luxembourg studios on April 12 at 9 p.m., then will appear the next night at the Olympia music hall at midnight. The Silke Hampton Quartet is appearing nightly at the Chat Qui Pêche through April 18. The Michigan State University Glee Club will give a free concert of folk songs and spirituals at the American Center on April 12 at 9 p.m. The Kenny Clarke Trio is at the Club St. Germain. Anita Tucker is at the Trois Maitres and the Delta Rhythm Boys at L'Orée du Bois.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States: "Benie and the Jets" by Elton John; and in Great Britain: "Season in the Sun" by Terry Jacks.

FRANK VAN BRACKLE.

MUSIC
Some Notes on Salzburg Festival

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria (IHT).—Although Herbert von Karajan's production of "Die Meistersinger" is the centerpiece of this year's Easter Festival, this concentrated nine-day event opened not with the opera but with a performance of Bach's B-minor Mass.

But like Wagner's opera, Bach was subject to the gigantism inherent in the format of this festival, and to Karajan's particular view of this monument of 18th-century music. He is fundamentally a 19th-century view, relatively unaffected by modern attempts to reconstruct authentic baroque performing practices. Despite the qualities of the Berlin Philharmonic players and the Vienna Singverein, an orchestra with six bass fiddles and a chorus of 150 or so voices is oriented more toward the cult of beautiful sound rather than that of baroque clarity.

But every now and then a breath of cool baroque air cut through the heavy tapestry of sound, coming from the excellent group of soloists—including James Galway's flute, Gerd Seifert's cornet da caccia, and a contingent of three French trumpeters—and a flexible and vivid continuo group, whose motor was the splendid double-bassist, Rainer Zepperitz. Among the soloists, Peter Schreier distinguished himself with his hushed and moving "Benedictus." The others were Elizabeth Harwood, Christa Ludwig, Robert Kerns and Karl Ridderbusch, all vocally impeccable.

The first of the orchestral programs underlined the Berlin Philharmonic's position as the co-star along with its chief of this festival, Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto received a powerful urgent performance, with the woodwinds virtually sharing solo honors with young French pianist Jean-Bernard Pommier.

Despite the enormous splash made by the prestigious festivals at Easter and in the summer, the visitor to Salzburg is not dependent on them for music. Salzburg is a musical city at all times of the year, with the almost daily chamber concerts, at moderate prices, in the Mirabell Palace, the busy concert program at the Mozarteum, the repertoire of the Landestheater, and the rich musical activities of the principal churches. One wonders how many cathedral kapellmeisters are obliged these days to supply some of their own music—as the Salzburg Cathedral incumbent, Anton Dawidowicz, did on Palm Sunday. The cathedral's musical program for that day also included Schutz's St. Luke Passion, and the place was as packed as the Festspielhaus.

Nonetheless, the presence of the Berlin Philharmonic enriches the

city's regular musical life, via some of its chamber ensembles. The 12 cellists of the Berlin Philharmonic do their unique thing on Easter Monday morning at the Mozarteum with a program that includes works by Villa-Lobos and Elgar, and the following day the Philharmonic Oboes will give its own concert.

For the second time since the Easter Festival was founded in

1967, Karajan is going outside the Wagnerian operatic repertoire in 1975. Besides a revival of "Meistersinger," there will be a production of Puccini's "La Bohème." In the effect, a revival of the 1963 production that was an enormous hit, later put on film at the Vienna State Opera and La Scala. Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" and a Dvorak-Ravel orchestral program complete the 1975 program.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

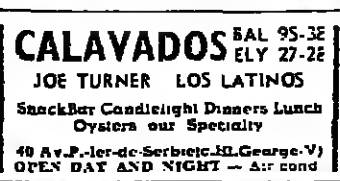
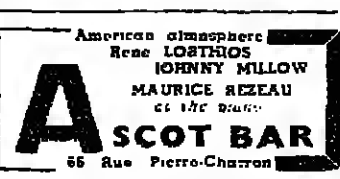
ERMITAGE (O.V.) 23rd week

GLENDA JACKSON

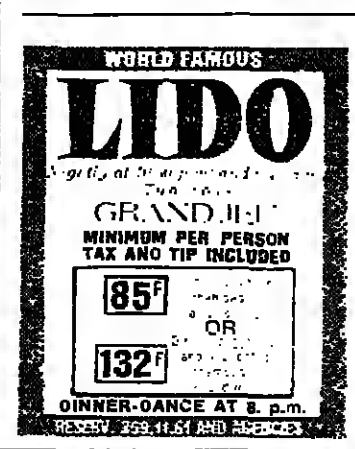
WINNER
OF AN OSCAR
AS BEST ACTRESS
AWARD FOR
"A TOUCH OF CLASS"
CONTINUING 22nd WEEK
AT THE ERMITAGE.

GEORGE SEGAL
GLENDA JACKSON

A TOUCH
OF CLASS

THE JAZZ CABARET OF the
CHAMPS-ELYSEES

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I NEVER MISS THE HANAFUSA STEAK HOUSE OF JAPAN
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	—1974—		Stocks and		Sts.
	High	Low	Div In 5	P/E	1968 High

(Continued on Page 10)

Double-Figure Inflation Spreads in OECD Area

PARIS, April 11 (UPI)—Inflation reached double figures in all but seven of the 24 nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in the 12 months ending February, OECD figures disclosed today.

The United States joined the double-figure performers with a return of 10 percent. Greece held the top spot with a 33.4 percent increase. The best performer was West Germany, with a 7.8 percent rise.

An OECD statement said the average increase approached 12 percent. This reflects a sharp acceleration in the last three months, when, partly under the impact of higher oil costs, the increase expressed at an annual rate was of the order of 18 percent.

The OECD said Japan's average monthly rise of more than 8 1/2 percent over the last three months owed much to food prices, which also contributed to the acceleration of the index in North America.

Percentage increases for the 12 months up to February: Greece 33.4, Iceland 32.3, Japan 26.3, Portugal 19.2, Turkey 19.2, Finland 17.4, Spain 14.2, Denmark and Ireland 13.5, Australia, Italy and Britain 13.2, France 11.5, New Zealand and Sweden 10.2, United States and Switzerland 10, Canada 9.8, Norway 8.8, Holland 8.5, Austria 8.4, Belgium and Luxembourg 8.3, West Germany 7.8.

U.S. Bond Dealers Take Losses as Prices Plummet

By Richard Rustin

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP-DJ)—As if Wall Street has not had enough troubles with a slumping stock market, it has found still another way to lose money—the bond market.

Prices of bonds—including corporate and municipal bonds and government agency issues—have plummeted in the past month to three-year lows. Bond dealers, including both banks and securities firms, who loaded up at the beginning of the year in anticipation of rising prices have been caught with huge piles of debt issues in their inventories.

When they have been able to get rid of them, the losses have been tremendous. Street sources estimate that the combined losses during March of some two dozen major dealers that report rate data to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was \$150 million.

This was about equally divided between realized losses from bonds actually sold and paper losses on inventory still stuck on the shelves. Securities firms must include paper gains and losses in their net profit figures, under Securities and Exchange Commission rules, whereas banks do not.

The reason for the nose dive in bond prices is no mystery. Bond prices normally move inversely to interest rates and bond yields—when rates and yields rise, bond prices fall, and vice versa. Because a bond carries a fixed interest rate, the only way it can compete with other bonds and securities is by its market price. Thus, if new bond issues carry higher rates and therefore are more attractive to investors, the prices of bonds issued previously at lower rates must be marked down to make them competitive.

The interest rates of new bonds have been rising to keep pace with higher interest rates else-

where. For example, two months ago a Southern Bell Telephone issue reached the market yielding 8.08 percent at a price of \$92.27 for a \$100 face-value bond. Yesterday it sold at \$93.50 to yield 8.55 percent.

The bond market's troubles stem from optimism at the end of 1973 that the cost of money, as measured by bank lending rates and other key indicators, would decline in 1974. Equally important, it was believed this low-cost money would come about by an easing of credit policy by the Federal Reserve System and by declining demand for loans.

Instead, interest rates climbed as loan demand soared and the Federal Reserve Board tightened the credit spigot. During the week ended Feb. 18, according to Federal Reserve Bank of New York figures, optimistic dealers built their bond holdings by 36 percent to \$5.01 billion. By April 3 those holdings had been reduced to \$3.99 billion as dealers sold in despair.

How long will the bond-market slump last? "Sooner or later rates are going to flow the other way, downward," says one informed observer. "But I guess the only one who can save the bond dealers is the Fed," he adds.

Banks' Profits Drop
Citicorp, the holding company that owns First National City Bank, reported that its first-quarter pre-tax profit in bond trading, including commissions, was only \$17,000 compared with \$1.4 million a year earlier.

Chase Manhattan Corp. has told its stockholders that substantial losses in its bond-dealing operations will slow the pace of first-quarter earnings growth. Some other dealers may even post losses for the period.

Most of the hard-hit dealers are big outfits, so nobody expects the bond market to force any

major financial institution to collapse. Nevertheless, for the securities industry, which is already concerned about low stock prices and volume and uncertain about such basic problems as its future structure, the bond-market reversals are like another kick to a man who is down.

The reversals threaten repercussions far beyond the first quarter's earnings statements. They are another warning signal to already skittish potential contributors of fresh funds to capital-hungry securities firms.

According to New York Stock Exchange figures, the composite net worth of member firms shrank 13 percent in 1973 to \$3.55 billion from \$4.2 billion at the end of 1972.

Only \$49 million of the \$550-million decline was attributable to operating losses. The rest was accounted for by shrinkage in the market-value of capital income of which was in the form of marketable securities and by the flight of capital as investors switched stakes to ventures that seemed less risky.

Company Reports

Abbott Laboratories			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	166.33	139.12	
Profits (millions)	12.51	10.66	
Per Share	0.91	0.78	
Alkermes			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	122.4	160.4	
Profits (millions)	13.5	8.5	
Per Share	1.08	0.68	
A.O. Smith			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	134.7	156.4	
Profits (millions)	0.6	4.5	
Per Share	0.12	0.92	
Bank of New York			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Profits (millions)	\$7.37	\$5.23	
Per Share	\$1.22	\$1.02	
Profits (millions)	\$7.40	\$6.06	
Per Share	\$1.23	\$0.99	
Brumswick			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	178.93	174.51	
Profits (millions)	9.28	8.19	
Per Share	0.54	0.51	
Charter New York			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Profits (millions)	\$9.32	\$7.57	
Per Share	\$1.07	\$0.87	
Profits (millions)	\$9.39	\$7.63	
Per Share	\$1.07	\$0.88	
Chemical New York			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$18.7	\$14.9	
Profits (millions)	\$1.37	\$1.09	
Profits (millions)	\$13.2	\$14.4	
Per Share	\$1.33	\$1.05	
Citicorp			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Profits (millions)	\$73.18	\$58.16	
Per Share	\$0.80	\$0.50	
Profits (millions)	\$73.20	\$58.18	
Per Share	\$0.80	\$0.50	
Continental Illinois			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Profits (millions)	\$24.1	\$21.9	
Per Share	\$1.38	\$1.27	
Profits (millions)	\$24.2	\$21.1	
Per Share	\$1.38	\$1.22	
Crown Zellerbach			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$88.1	\$39.4	
Profits (millions)	\$7.26	\$5.05	
Per Share	\$1.11	\$1.01	
Libbey-Owens-Ford			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$51.2	\$75.6	
Profits (millions)	\$7.13	\$8.77	
Per Share	\$0.53	\$0.57	
Manufacturers Hanover			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Profits (millions)	\$20.8	\$23.3	
Per Share	\$1.07	\$0.81	
Profits (millions)	\$21.2	\$23.4	
Per Share	\$1.08	\$0.81	
Merk			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$97.2	\$91.5	
Profits (millions)	\$4.61	\$3.13	
Per Share	\$0.60	\$0.53	
Raytheon			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$29.1	\$26.1	
Profits (millions)	\$2.26	\$0.75	
Per Share	\$0.82	\$0.69	
Westinghouse Electric			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	\$1,452.8	\$1,368.0	
Profits (millions)	\$29.4	\$40.8	
Per Share	\$0.53	\$0.45	



Daniel Warren

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Chrysler finance was named Daniel Warren as commercial director, a new post. Mr. Warren, who was formerly vice-president of Chrysler International SA, will be responsible for sales, marketing and dealer investment in the nine European countries in which Chrysler operates.

Chase Manhattan Bank announces the appointment of François Bochné as general manager and chief executive of the bank's Swiss subsidiary. He succeeds Hugo Wyss, who returns to the New York head office.

Northrop Corp. has appointed James Corfield corporate director of public affairs for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He leaves his post as senior public relations officer with the Hawker Siddeley Group for the position, based in London. Mr. Corfield succeeds Les Daly who has returned to the United States to become Northrop's vice-president for public affairs.

Ell Clynne has been named president for Germaine Montell Europe with responsibility for all European markets. He was formerly head of Montell's continental business department.

Big Board Volume Sags, Dow Gains 1

Turnover Is Lightest In Nearly 8 Months

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuters).—In the slowest session in nearly eight months, the stock market edged this morning then recovered in late trading. Leading indicators closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Price changes generally were confined to fractions, even in some cases where corporate news was disappointing.

For the most part, analysts believed that investors were evening up positions prior to the three-day Easter weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.0 points to 844.81. It was off almost three points in early trading. Declining issues led gains about 730 to 560 at the close.

Volume totaled 8.97 million shares compared with 11.16 million yesterday.

It was the lightest turnover since 8.97 million shares changed hands last Aug. 20.

Texas Gulf, a volume leader, lost a point to 38 5/8. It said that 1974 first-quarter earnings could be revised downward by 13 cents a share if recently presented Ontario budget mining tax increases are adopted.

Also hit by the Ontario tax proposals were Dome Mines down 3 1/2 to 154 1/2, and Campbell Red Lake Mines off 4 3/4 to 77 1/4.

Walt Disney dropped 1 3/8 to 43 7/8. It reported lower earnings after the market closed yesterday.

Howard Johnson eased 1 1/4 to 9 5/8, while Westinghouse was unchanged at 18 7/8. Both firms came in with lower quarterly results.

Lomas & Nettleton Financial surrendered 5 3/8 to 8 5/8 after a delayed opening. It reported lower per-share earnings for the nine months, and said it expected flat earnings for the entire year.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.25 to 91.01.

Fed Official Says Alien Banks Should Meet U.S. Regulations

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—Foreign banks operating in the United States should be subject to the same rules as domestic banks, a key member of the Federal Reserve Board said yesterday.

George Mitchell, the board member who is chairman of a steering committee trying to draft new legislation on this subject, outlined his thinking in a speech to the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade in San Diego, Calif., the text of which was made available here. There were the highlights of the tentative proposals:

• Federal charters, and not only state charters as at present, should be available to foreign banks. This would permit them to operate in all 50 states.

• Foreign banks should be required to be members of the Federal Reserve System, meaning that they would have to hold required reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank.

• Foreign banks could operate basic deposit banking in only one state, as is the case for domestic banks.

• There could be a "grandfather clause" to permit continuation of present multistate foreign operations that would be barred in the future.

Mr. Mitchell said "there remain a number of details to be explored" before legislation can be proposed to Congress, but he said he hoped to have a bill ready in the near future incorporating these major principles. What Congress will do is unknown, but Mr. Mitchell repeated his opposition to "restrictive" legislation that has already been introduced.

He pointed out in his speech that "the number of foreign banks represented or operating in this country has grown steadily in recent years and very recently has accelerated," though he noted that they are in only a few states, chiefly New York and California.

Mr. Mitchell said that the growth of foreign banking activity in this country has been salutary, having increased competition and expanded the range of international financial services available to U.S. trading and investment interests. This view, he

said, "is shared throughout the Federal Reserve."

'Utmost Freedom' Urged

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 11 (Reuters).—Foreign banks should have the "utmost freedom of operations commensurate with the security of their U.S. depositors," according to a policy statement adopted by the bankers meeting today.

The statement said any changes in banking regulations to equalize competition "should seek to ease restrictions on domestic banks rather than to tighten regulations on foreign banks."

Credit for Wheat Deal Is Announced

Western Banks Offer Big Loans to Egypt

LONDON, April 11 (AP-DJ)—Egypt is considering loan offers of around \$100 million from each of at least five large banks, financial sources report.

In another development, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., a London merchant bank, announced today it had completed a \$50-million credit facility for Egypt to buy U.S. wheat from Cargill Inc., of the United States.

The Cargill credit, being extended by some 15 U.S., European and Japanese banks, is believed to be the first syndicated Eurodollar loan with the Cairo government as the ultimate risk, a Brandt's official said. Sentiment in the international financial community on loans to Egypt "has changed remarkably in the last four or five months," he said.

Bank of England Lending Rate Is Lowered to 12%

LONDON, April 11 (AP-DJ)—The Bank of England said today that its minimum lending rate had been lowered to 12 percent from 12 1/4 percent.

It was the second consecutive week that the rate has been lowered a quarter of one percent. It is now down 1 point from its record high of 13 percent in effect from Nov. 13 to Jan. 4.

The minimum lending rate is the lowest rate at which the Bank of England will lend to the money market.

The drop in the bank's rate came a day after Britain's major clearing banks lowered their base lending rates to 12.5 percent from 13 percent. The 13 percent clearing bank rate, like the Bank of England's 13 percent minimum lending rate, was imposed in November when the Conservative government was trying to curb credit.

Algiers Urges Arab Currency Based on Oil

ALGIER, April 11 (Reuters).—The Algerian Development Bank has urged Arab countries to establish a common currency based on the average price of a barrel of oil to prevent further depreciation in the value of oil due to world monetary instability.

The bank did not specify whether the proposed Arab currency should be calculated on the posted price of oil, or on the commercial price, which usually is much lower.

It said its proposed "oil standard" could form the basis for the creation of an Arab economic and monetary union, and called on Arab countries to begin urgent studies toward:

- Development of certain economic programs, especially in the petrochemical field.
- Increased Arab participation in world trade and transport.
- Creation of an Arab economic and monetary union.
- Establishment of an association of Arab banks which would play a greater role in world monetary debates.

Italy Trade Gap Widens in Month

ROME, April 11 (AP-DJ).—Italy posted a trade deficit of 490 billion lire in January compared with a deficit of 328.1 billion lire (\$769 million) a year earlier, the government statistics bureau reported today. The 1974 figures are provisional.

Exports totaled 1,630 billion lire, up 61.3 percent from January 1973. Exports rose 45.3 percent to 1,140 billion lire.

In December the provisional trade deficit was 503 billion lire.

The bureau said the figures were inflated by the inclusion of nonmonetary gold for the first time. This factor increased the import figures more than the export figures, the bureau said, because rapidly rising prices for imported ingot gold were not offset fully by corresponding sales of exported jewelry, of which Italy is a major producer.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Occidental's Profit Soars

Occidental Petroleum Corp. says earnings for the first two months of 1974 were more than \$42 million higher than the same period a year ago. Profits for January and February totaled \$16.3 million, while in the 1973 equivalent period they were \$3.4 million. The firm says sharp price increases due to high demand for chemical products, crude oil and coal brought the large increase in profits. Occidental does not sell refined gasoline at the retail level in the United States. Total sales for the company rose from \$428.3 million in the first two months of last year to \$531.1 million.

U.K. Steel, Car Output Slumps

Steel output in Britain averaged 416,000 metric tons a week in March, down 20.2 percent from the weekly average of 521,000 tons a year earlier. However, output began to recover sharply after the ending of the coal miners' strike March 11, British Steel Corp. says. By the end of last month output was running at more than 470,000 tons a week, or about 25 percent of production before the miners' overtime ban and strike cut steel production. Meanwhile weekly average car production last month fell 8 percent over March 1973, with commercial vehicle output down 4 percent. Between the fourth quarter last year and this year's first quarter, car output dropped 20 percent and commercial

vehicles production 14 percent, taking monthly averages on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Nippon Steel Raises Profit Forecast

Nippon Steel Corp. vice-president Takeo Fujiki says net profit for the six months ending March 31 will be somewhat larger than the 23.03-billion yen (\$22 million) in the preceding period. In January, the company forecast a 40 to 50 percent fall in this profit, but Mr. Fujiki says benefits from higher steel prices have turned out to be larger than foreseen. Mr. Fujiki also reports gross sales are likely to total 950 billion yen, compared with 877.6 billion yen previously.

Japan to Form Electronics Cartel

Japanese electronic home appliance makers will shortly form an export cartel for "orderly export shipments" of their products such as tape recorders to France. Japan recently agreed to continue self-imposed restraints on the shipments of tape recorders, record players and amplifiers and electronic components to France by setting voluntary quotas. The agreement was reached in Franco-Japan government-level talks, following the expiry of an industry-level agreement last month. The new export quotas will be 350,000 tape recorders, up 30 percent over a year ago, 100,000 sets of phonographic component systems, up 30 percent, and \$13-million worth of electronic components, up 20 percent.

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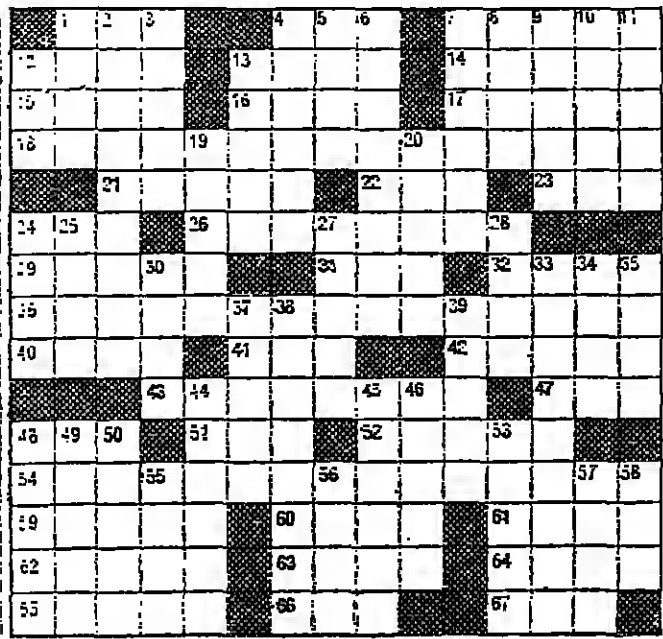
3 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4 N8HP

Telephone: 01-236-1241

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Road sign
 - 2 Hairpiece
 - 3 Go swiftly
 - 4 Feeler
 - 5 Russian river
 - 6 Crossbeam
 - 7 She in France
 - 8 Range part
 - 9 Horse opera
 - 10 U.S. writer and space man of comics
 - 11 Say "cheese"
 - 12 Young sheep
 - 13 Marie, for one: Abbr.
 - 14 "bin ein Berliner"
 - 15 Old Italian coins
 - 16 "Dieu et mon droit"
 - 17 Hawaiian bird
 - 18 Actor Kruger
 - 19 English poet and ex-golf star
 - 20 Dueling piece
 - 21 Ancestor, in Germany
 - 22 Arrange
 - 23 Ex-Secretary Dean and family
 - 24 Region: Abbr.
 - 25 Draft org.
 - 26 Goose eggs
 - 27 Snells
 - 28 Bellplayer and famous mother
 - 29 Copycats
 - 30 Care for
 - 31 Hair style
 - 32 Field steps
 - 33 Greek god
 - 34 Attlee, to friends
 - 35 French impressionist
 - 36 Small dog
 - 37 English dramatist
 - 38 Kind of bag
 - 39 About
 - 40 Uncouth person
 - 41 Regulator for households
 - 42 Ruler city
 - 43 Wasp-waist creator
 - 44 Scottish islands
 - 45 Wants
 - 46 Spell of energy
 - 47 Plant walls
 - 48 Gertrude or Lin
 - 49 Flair
 - 50 Perry's creator figure
 - 51 Scott
 - 52 Kipper



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALBUQUERQUE.....	12	55	Cloudy	MADRID.....	9 48 Storm
AMSTERDAM.....	19	66	Cloudy	MILAN.....	16 61 Cloudy
ANVER.....	11	52	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	7 45 Cloudy
ATLANTA.....	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	4 40 Cloudy
BALTIMORE.....	15	59	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	17 63 Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM.....	13	55	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	12 50 Cloudy
BOSTON.....	14	57	Cloudy	NIGHT.....	11 52 Cloudy
BUFFALO.....	10	50	Cloudy	PARIS.....	14 57 Cloudy
CHICAGO.....	11	52	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	10 50 Cloudy
CINCINNATI.....	12	54	Cloudy	ROME.....	17 63 Cloudy
CLEVELAND.....	13	55	Cloudy	SOFIA.....	12 54 Cloudy
DALLAS.....	14	57	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	10 50 Cloudy
DENVER.....	15	59	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	17 63 Cloudy
DETROIT.....	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	19 66 Cloudy
HOUSTON.....	17	63	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	21 70 Cloudy
KANSAS CITY.....	18	65	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	20 68 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES.....	19	66	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	22 72 Cloudy
MEMPHIS.....	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	19 66 Cloudy
MILWAUKEE.....	12	54	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	17 63 Cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS.....	13	55	Cloudy		
NEW ORLEANS.....	14	57	Cloudy		
NEW YORK.....	15	59	Cloudy		
PHILADELPHIA.....	16	61	Cloudy		
PITTSBURGH.....	17	63	Cloudy		
PORTLAND.....	18	65	Cloudy		
RICHMOND.....	19	66	Cloudy		
SAN FRANCISCO.....	20	68	Cloudy		
SAN JOSE.....	21	70	Cloudy		
SEATTLE.....	22	72	Cloudy		
SPOKANE.....	23	74	Cloudy		
WASHINGTON.....	24	76	Cloudy		
WICHITA.....	25	78	Cloudy		
WINDYBURY.....	26	80	Cloudy		

WINDYBURY'S RESIDENT: U.S. Canada
at 1700 CMT. others at 1200 CMT.

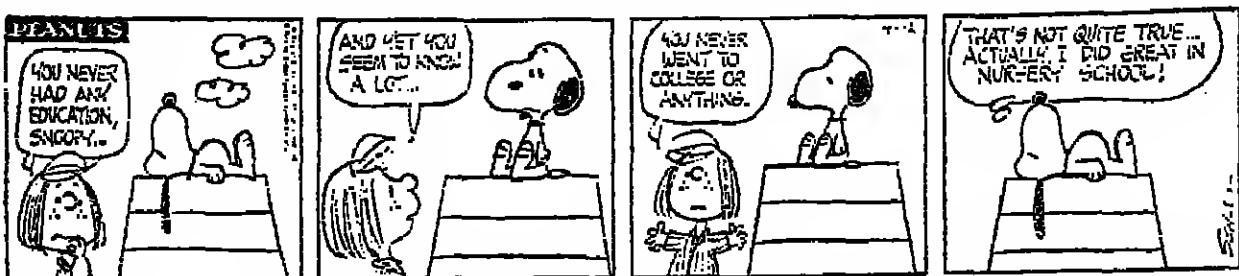
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 11, 1974

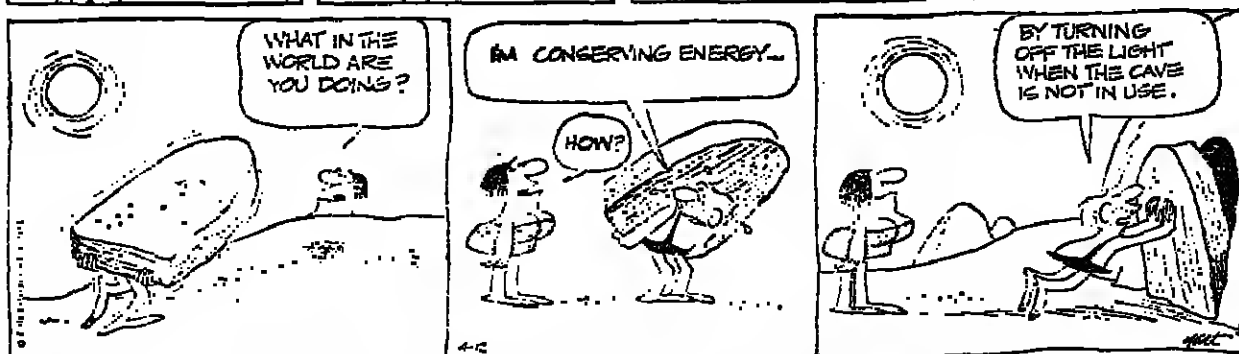
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for the following information. Symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the week: (w)—weekly; (d)—daily; (b)—bi-weekly; (m)—monthly.

1st. American Fund	\$28.80	1st. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
2nd. American Fund	\$28.80	2nd. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
3rd. American Fund	\$28.80	3rd. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
4th. American Fund	\$28.80	4th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
5th. American Fund	\$28.80	5th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
6th. American Fund	\$28.80	6th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
7th. American Fund	\$28.80	7th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
8th. American Fund	\$28.80	8th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
9th. American Fund	\$28.80	9th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
10th. American Fund	\$28.80	10th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
11th. American Fund	\$28.80	11th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
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27th. American Fund	\$28.80	27th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
28th. American Fund	\$28.80	28th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
29th. American Fund	\$28.80	29th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
30th. American Fund	\$28.80	30th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
31st. American Fund	\$28.80	31st. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
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48th. American Fund	\$28.80	48th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
49th. American Fund	\$28.80	49th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
50th. American Fund	\$28.80	50th. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
51st. American Fund	\$28.80	51st. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88
52nd. American Fund	\$28.80	52nd. Japan Growth Fund	\$12.88

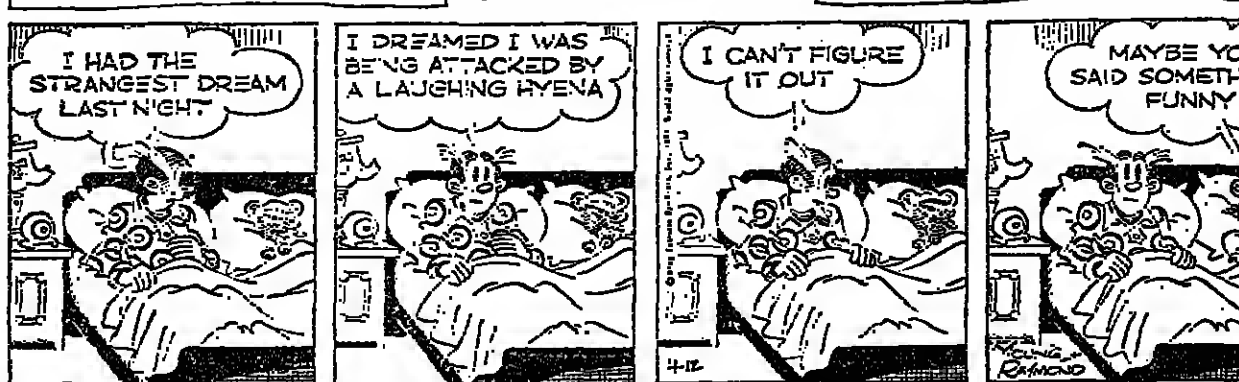
PEANUTS



B.C.



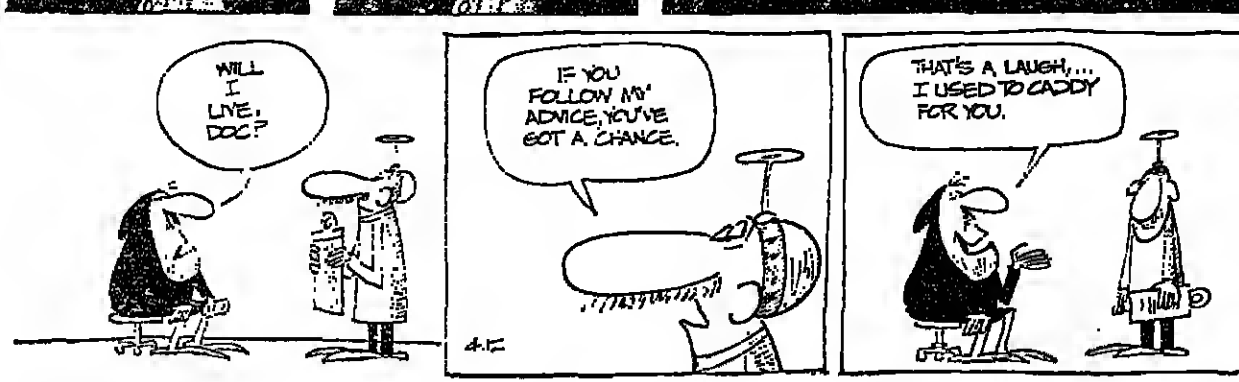
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



BUZZ SAWYER



REX MORGAN



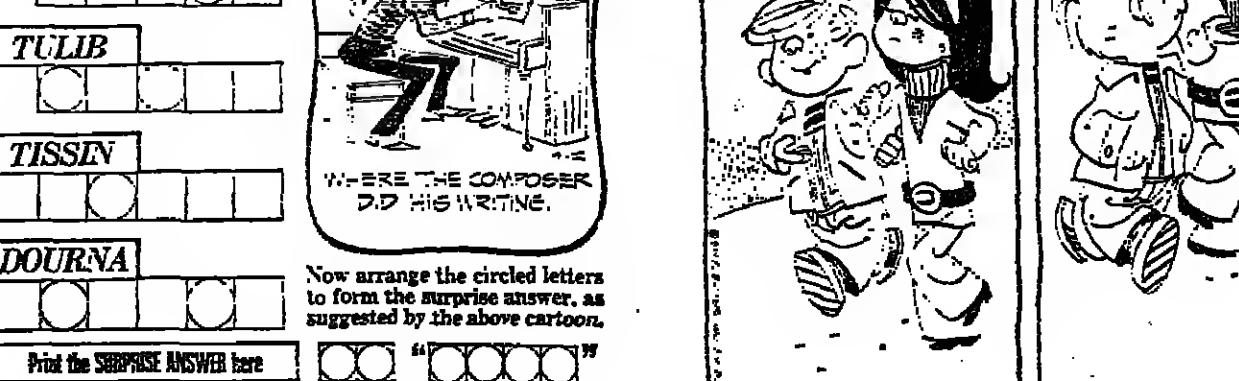
RIP KIRBY



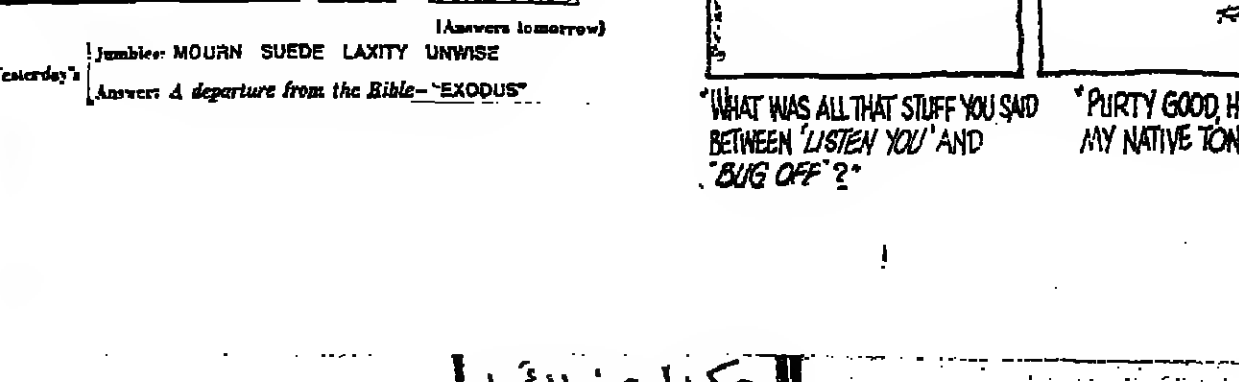
DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BRIDGE



BOOKS

DADDY PIG

By Mel Arrighi. Bobbs-Merrill. 218 pp. \$7.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HAL Dabney is one of the 10 million people in America who are looking for a way to salvage their marriages. He is a successful real estate operator, but his job brings him only money, so he turns to his wife and tries to find in their fearful symmetry some idea or ideal to live for or by. He's one of these men who suffer from a yearning so general that they will die still wondering what it is. As he puts it, he wants to believe in something—but all the somethings he has tried so far have failed. Eventually—one is tempted to say inevitably—he arrives at the idea of parenthood. That way, at least, he can postpone his problem one generation.

When his wife doesn't conceive and the doctor tells him that his sperm specimen shows a lack of "motility," he becomes obsessed with the idea of parenthood, as if it were the only possible form of creativity. He remembers the three girls who, in his bachelorhood, named him as the source of their positive rabbit tests. Two of them he doubts, and they had abortions anyway, but the third—the third was a black girl, a one-night stand that he has always felt guilty about. She had refused his offer to pay and disappeared. He has to find her.

Even if you can believe this way to go, "Daddy Pig" is a regular glut of the symbolic slops of contemporary politics. But Mr. Arrighi's writing has a certain charm and his novel can be read in a mood of literary probation, much as you can listen to music while you do something else. There is enough going on to keep you occupied, and Hal has an echo in almost everybody. In fact, that may be part of his trouble. He is more convincing as a social symptom than as a character.

Naturally, he tracks down Janine, the black girl, and her 7-year-old son, Felix, who is mistakenly his. He is inspired to embark on a career of radical shabby. Janine lives in a "tribal" group, the Zanj, which is amazingly patterned after an African society. Like some of the more extreme advocates of "a return to roots," the Zanj do not see the incongruity of trying to reconstitute a national society in one of the world's largest and most technophilic cities. It's all the same to Dabney, though. He just wants to find the fruit of his loins and lose himself.

Whites can only exist as slaves among the Zanj and he accepts the role with love and gratitude. He has his son, his guilt and his penance—what more could any man ask? He is as happy as a cockroach. He casts off all his worldly concerns and practices Zen in the art of floor scrubbing. His expensive flabbiness falls away and he is honed down to muscle and moral fiber. His counterculture or underground experiences are not all idyllic, however, and Mr. Arrighi has a few mildly witty and witty things to say about white "revolutionaries."

Black is beautiful and white is paranoid. The "savage" is truly noble and every other under-

ground movement is to borrow a lovely phrase from Harold Clugman, like "a rebellion in an orphanage." They have no history, no parent symbol, to build on, these poor whites. Their revolution is as puerile as a child who refuses toilet training. They live on a starvation diet of myths—not cosmic myths of dark gods and supernatural powers, but of intellectual barricade builders like Emma Goldman and Kropotkin. Some of this part of "Daddy Pig" is sad; some is funny and telling. Dabney is the only slave of the Zanj, and as such he is very important. He is the one white person on whom they can make absolute condescension. With all this, they are kinder to him than his white brothers who speak with forked tongue. In the beginning, all Dabney wanted was "a nice, well-behaved revolution, a tasteful revolution, with no one really getting hurt and everyone feeling better afterward." Now he sees the naivete of such a notion: You've got to destroy everything and reinvent yourself, rise from your own ashes. You can't even salvage your suede jacket or your favorite book of poetry. Naked came I etc.

But Mr. Arrighi, in an act of transcendence that has almost passed out of fashion, sees beyond his hero. Dabney is not an alter ego, but of all things, a literary device. He has been used by the author for his own selfish purposes—an indignity that runs the risk of alienating a considerable number of readers. The Zanj are not all that they seem. Paternity is not an unmixed blessing. There are wheels within wheels, no matter how primitive the society or basic the beliefs. The reader is left with Dabney's eyes, not without a crash of mad drama. That new literary genre, the dropout manual, or how to make yourself over with a few simple tools, has not prepared him for the particular contingencies he faces. He discovers that, for him, it's root, pig or die.

It is not altogether clear what Mr. Arrighi is attempting in "Daddy Pig" but perhaps the substance could be summed up something like this: He, or his hero, is ambivalent toward all the current vogues in activism or inactivism, regardless of the race, creed or color of their advocates. And this may be the contemporary equivalent of the classical catharsis we have been taught to expect from art. Instead of opening the floodgates of our feelings, the novelist today may have to settle for simply orchestrating our tensions.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

Peru Unearths Terraces, Rooms At Inca Fortress

LIMA, April 10 (Reuters).—Peruvian archaeologists have unearthed 20 new terraces and eight stone rooms at the mountain Inca fortress of Machu Picchu, and believe they once served as quarters for Inca warriors.

Teams of archaeologists spent five months clearing jungle growth and earth from the terraces, some of which were used by Incas for growing potatoes and corn and others which were used for growing flowers.

Machu Picchu was the last refuge of the Incas and never discovered by the Spanish conquerors who destroyed their civilization in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The city was discovered in 1911 by American explorer Hiram Bingham.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The winners of the open-pair title in the American Contract Bridge League's Spring Nationals played recently in Vancouver, scored well against their closest rivals on the diagramed deal. South opened with one diamond and bid the minor suits. North made a good bid of two hearts.

This suggested a hand of fair strength and invited a preference to spades. South took a plunge into three no-trump and South was on lead. He picked the right suit, but as it turned out the wrong card.

Knowing that South must be short in spades, he led the spade five. The unusual lead of the king, not an impossible choice in the circumstances, would have been more effective. As it was, dummy played low and East played the eight, taken by the ten. South needed something from the diamond suit, so he entered dummy with a club lead to the nine and played a diamond to the ten.

West won with the queen, and led another low spade. This time South put up the ace in dummy, blocking the suit. He played another diamond, and when East

put up the ace it was all over. The defense could take one spade trick but not two, and the declarer made a valuable over-trick and won nearly all the available match-points. Many North-South pairs failed to reach game and those who did often had to be content with nice tricks.

NORTH
♠ A3643
♥ A96
♦ 872
♣ J9

WEST (D)
♠ K75
♥ 10842
♦ Q63
♣ 742

EAST
♠ Q883
♥ K75
♦ A38
♣ 653

SOUTH
♠ 10
♥ QJ3
♦ K1054
♣ AKQ108

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
Pass Pass Pass 10
Pass 1A Pass 2A
Pass 2Q Pass 3NT
Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade five.

هكذا من الأطل

Round the World—by Yacht—in 144 Days

PORTSMOUTH, England, April 11 (Reuters).—To the boom of a cannon and whistling of sirens, British mariner Chay Blyth sailed his ketch Great Britain II first across the line here today at the end of the 27,000-mile round-the-world yacht race.

The 72-foot craft, flanked by a flotilla of welcoming craft, glided into this southern England port 144 days 12 hours and 52 minutes after setting sail with 17 other yachts in the international race.

But the ketch is expected to come only sixth in the running for the overall winner's trophy in the race, run on a four-stage basis to Cape Town, Sydney, Rio de Janeiro and back to Portsmouth.

The yachts—five British, five French, three Italian, two Polish and one each from Mexico and West Germany—will be timed on handicap basis—the bigger boats giving time to the smaller ones.

The race is organized by the British brewery Whitbread. Leading the main bunch up the Channel on handicap is the Mexican yacht Sayula II and another British entry, Adventure. They are due in port on this weekend and Sayula II, entered by Mexican washing machine millionaire Raymond Carlin, is expected to take top handicap honors.

About 2,000 people stood in hazy sunshine to hail Blyth and his crew of nine British Army paratroopers.

Blyth, a 35-year-old former Army sergeant who in 1971 became the first man to sail solo round the world from east to west, told a questioner over his radio:

"You ask a team of paratroopers what they are looking

forward to after months at sea—you had better say a shower and a soft bed."

Maureen Blyth was among the wives and relatives who sailed off by boat to greet Great Britain II.

She takes her husband's seafaring philosophically, having waited through his 92-day row with a colleague across the Atlantic in 1968, and an abortive attempt to sail solo round the world two years later in a boat designed mainly for offshore cruising.

Also waiting was the boat's owner, Jack Hayward, who announced he was presenting the £150,000 (\$360,000) ketch to Blyth.

"It's all his now and the bills that go with it," 50-year-old Hayward said.

The ketch's nine-man crew looked tanned and happy as they stood on the deck of their yacht drinking champagne and beer.

Blyth called his marathon voyage "bloody hard work."

At a party aboard the ketch, he said he would do it all again, but "next time I will take a bigger crew, about 18 would be about right."

The Great Britain II set out with a crew of 12 but one man was lost overboard, another broke an arm, and a third had to return home for personal reasons.

With his arms around his wife and 4-year-old daughter, Blyth said of his crew: "They were great. This cracks the myth that you have got to be at sea 50 years to be a yachtsman."

Blyth now plans to write a book with a suggested title—in praise of the crew—"There's Is the Glory."

Favorite Goes for No. 5

Nicklaus Bids for Landmark Masters Victory

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—

The professional golf tour turns this week to one of the most prestigious tournaments of all the Masters, which Jack Nicklaus has described as "a monument to everything great in golf."

The 38th staging of the tournament, over the par-72 layout of the Augusta National Golf Club at Augusta, Ga., begins today and continues at one round a day, weather permitting, through Sunday.

Nicklaus, himself a monument in golf, is, of course, the favorite to win. If he does, he will become the first man ever to win the symbolic green jacket a fifth time.

Arnold Palmer, the only other player to win four times, is appearing in his 20th Masters. But Palmer is 44 years old, graying and wearing eyeglasses. He has not won a tournament in more than a year and is no longer the man he once was. But he probably will have one of the largest galleries.

Nicklaus is at the peak of his power. He already has broken Bobby Jones' record of 14 major tournaments, including the U.S. Open, two British Opens, two Professional Golfers' Association championships and two United States Amateur titles.

Last season Nicklaus won seven tournaments and \$300,000. This year, in six starts, he has won once and finished four times in the top 10.

"I'm playing better, overall, than I was at this stage last year," says the Golden Bear.

Seeks Grand Slam

Nicklaus's goal, as it has been for the last few years, is to achieve in one year the Grand Slam of golf—victories in the Masters, the United States and British Opens and the PGA. In 1972, he made it halfway, winning the Masters and the U.S. Open.

On the competition calendar, the Masters is the first of the string. When he won his first Masters in 1963, Nicklaus, at 23, became the youngest player ever to do the green jacket. He also became the only repeat winner in 1965 and 1966, and he won his fourth in 1972. Nicklaus holds the Masters low-scoring record—271, or 17 under par—which he set in 1965.

This year's Masters, as it has from the beginning, presents an elite field from this country and

abroad. The 79-man field consists of 55 professionals and 11 amateurs from the United States and of 12 foreign professionals and one foreign amateur.

The choice behind Nicklaus is Johnny Miller, the 26-year-old whiz kid. He is the present U.S. Open champion, and he has already won four tournaments and \$149,000 this season.

"I'll be surprised if I don't win," Miller says.

Another strong threat is the

temperamental Tom Weiskopf, who won four titles last year, including the British and Canadian Opens.

This season there is considerable interest in the new crop of young players, sometimes known as the Lollipop Brigade. This young crowd, fresh and tough, includes competitors like Larry Wadkins, Ben Crenshaw, Hubert Green, Jerry Heard, John Mahaffey and Leonard Thompson, any one of whom is capable of turning

on the adrenalin for four rounds of the Masters.

The foreigners are always formidable. The list includes experts who have appeared in many previous Masters, starting with Gary Player of South Africa, the only foreign winner (1961).

Snead to Play

For connoisseurs of the sentimental, there is Sam Snead, who has played in 34 consecutive Masters and won three.

Going From One Aaron to Another (Tommy)

By Dave Anderson

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 11 (NYT).—When people talk about Aaron here, they mean Tommy, not Henry.

Tommy Aaron is the defending champion in the Masters tournament that starts today at the Augusta National Golf Club with the green grass, match books, green paper cups, green pencils and green paint. The winner is presented with a green blazer which is supposed to be worn only in the clubhouse or on the club grounds. But after Tuesday night's dinner of past Masters champions, Tommy Aaron forgot. He kept it on.

"I wore it back to where I'm staying," he recalled. "And then I didn't remember to bring it back today."

Without the green blazer in it, Tommy Aaron's locker was as empty as his chances. Jack Nicklaus is the favorite, as he almost always is, to win his 15th major championship. He won his 14th last year at the Professional Golfers' Association tournament, surpassing Bobby Jones' total of 13 major titles. When a search for golf's equivalent of Henry Aaron's home-run record was undertaken yesterday, Gene Sarazen cited Nicklaus's accomplishments.

"He broke Bobby Jones' record," Sarazen said. "Just like Aaron broke Babe Ruth's record. Both were the best in their time."

To Teamwork

Nicklaus wouldn't agree later that his record deserved to be the equivalent of Aaron's record. Perhaps modesty prevented him.

"It's got to be a career thing," Nicklaus said. "But golf is an individual game. Whereas baseball is a team game. It's not fair to compare them because a lot of



Tommy Aaron
...defending Masters.

what a baseball player does hinges on his team. But just like 715 home runs represent a career total, in golf it would have to be a longevity thing."

"How about Sam Snead's record?" somebody asked.

"Yeah," he replied, laughing. "Satchel Snead."

Sam Snead, now 61 years old, is credited with 84 victories on the PGA tour. Ben Hogan had 62, Arnold Palmer has 61. But when Snead was asked for golf's equivalent to the home-run record, he appeared baffled.

"I didn't think Hogan had that many," he finally said.

Across the locker room, Juan

(Chl Chl) Rodriguez, the Puerto Rican golfer who was a friend of the late Roberto Clemente, mentioned Pete, the Brazilian soccer idol, as having accomplished more than Aaron by scoring more than 1,000 goals.

"That's like 850 home runs," Chl Chl said. "The 715 home runs is greater than 14 major titles because there will be other golfers who win 14 major titles. Johnny Miller, Lanny Wadkins, Ben Crenshaw have a chance. Miller can win the Grand Slam."

But until they were asked, the golfers weren't talking about Henry Aaron's record. They were concerned with their professions.

Without Blacks

Henry Aaron is only 140 miles away in Atlanta Stadium. But sociologically, he might as well be 140 million miles away. There will be a few black people here today as spectators. But in the plantation atmosphere that exists among the magnolias and the exiles, most of the blacks here will be caddies or waiters. And none, of course, will be among the contestants, a situation which Clifford Roberts, the 80-year-old monarch of the tournament, mentioned indirectly in his "State of the Masters" address.

"One of our former caddies, Jim Dent," said Roberts, "is hitting the ball so far that Jack Nicklaus told me he's outdriving him 30 to 80 yards."

At 6 feet 2 inches and 238 pounds, Dent, who could walk to Augusta National from the home he grew up in, is considered to be the longest hitter on the tour. He has won \$18,149 this year, more than six percent Masters champions—Bill Casper, Aaron, Gary Player, Gey Rorer, George Archer and a Charles Coody—but he's not complaining about not being here. He accepts that all he has to do is win a tournament on the PGA tour and he qualifies automatically.

Jim Dent provides the Masters with a hometown boy who might make good but 50-year-old Charlie Sifford is the black golfer who has deserved a special invitation.

Sifford has been scuffling on as a golf pro for 30 years, 20 on the tour. He won the Los Angeles Open and the Hartford Open before a tour victory meant automatic Masters qualification. Over the weekend in Cleveland, he will be honored by the United Golf Association, a black organization. His award will be a green blazer.

ABA Playoff

Wednesday's Game
San Antonio 102, Indiana 88 (Averitt 14, Roter 10, Brown 22, Davis 22, Lewis 14, (series tied, 2-2).

Thursday's Game
San Antonio 102, Indiana 88 (Averitt 14, Roter 10, Brown 22, Davis 22, Lewis 14, (series tied, 2-2).

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Owner Misses Another Loss by Padres

SAN DIEGO, April 11 (UPI).—

Pitcher Dave Roberts and Tommy Helms each doubled home a pair of runs to cap a six-run fifth inning and lead the Houston Astros to a 9-1 victory over San Diego last night and extend the Padres' losing streak to five.

Padre owner Ray Kroc, who called the play at his club "stupid" over the public address system Tuesday night, was not at the game. He was reportedly on a business trip in the Los Angeles area.

The victory was the first of the year for Roberts, who dropped his opening-day start. The left-hander spaced seven hits in subduing San Diego, which had taken a 1-0 lead in the third inning.

Derrell Thomas started the San Diego third with a triple and scored on Glenn Beckert's infield out. But the edge was short-lived as the Astros came back with two runs in the top of the fourth.

Dodgers 4, Braves 0

Tommy John and Mike Marshall combined on a four-hitter as the Los Angeles Dodgers downed the Atlanta Braves, 4-0.

Frank Aaron played for the first time since hitting his 71st home Monday night and went high in four at-bats although he drove a ball to the warning track in left in the ninth inning. Only 6,426 fans showed up in mild weather to see the Braves and Aaron.

John struck out five and scattered four hits and three walks in eight innings. Marshall pitched the ninth and preserved the shutout, the victory was John's sixth lifetime against the Braves, who have never beaten him.

Giants 4, Reds 3

At San Francisco, Dave Kingman's second home run of the season and Bobby Bonds' first carried the Giants to a 4-3 victory over Cincinnati for their fifth triumph in six starts.

Cubs 7, Phils 6

At Chicago, Billy Williams hit a three-run homer in the first inning and singled home two runs in the ninth to give the Cubs a 7-6 victory over Philadelphia. The Phillies had taken a 6-3

lead in the top of the ninth on Greg Lusinski's sacrifice fly for his third run hat-trick in the game.

Williams' homer followed two walks off Philadelphia starter Dick Ruthven.

Expos 12, Pirates 8

At Pittsburgh, doubles by Larry Lintz and Jim Cox sparked a four-run Montreal rally in the 13th inning that gave the Expos a 12-8 victory over the Pirates. Lintz opened the 13th with a double off reliever Ramon Hernandez, and following an out and

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Observer

A Chaste Deduction

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—The last important human activity not subject to taxation is sex. Why this curious exemption? When we are compelled to pay taxes for food, clothing and shelter, does it make any sense to leave sex tax-free, like municipal bonds?



Baker

On the American scale of priorities, sex probably ranks with gasoline as a human need. Not as vital as food, clothing and shelter, but more important than whiskey, tobacco and television, which are also taxed. If we tolerate the gasoline tax, and we do, we will surely not object to a sex tax.

The government, of course, would have levied such a tax long ago except for the technical difficulties of collecting it. Since new technology now promises to remove these difficulties, it is merely a matter of time before we learn to dread the summons from Internal Revenue to report to headquarters, with all our records, for a sex audit.

The economic and social arguments for such a tax are irresistible, for it would not only swell depleting treasuries but also, if fixed at a sufficiently high rate, help reduce the population, and thus shrink the number of people on whom all this additional government wealth would be spent.

One hundred million Americans paying an average per-capita sex tax of only \$500 per year would add \$50 billion to the nation's revenues. At an average of \$1,000 per capita, sex alone would bring in enough to support the Pentagon.

Collecting the tax presents no great difficulties. The government would begin with an assumption that everyone past a politically acceptable age engages in sexual activity and present an annual tax bill.

The tax rate would be based on the amount of income tax paid. If the sex tax was set at 10 percent, say, and your income-tax

bill was \$5,000, your sex tax would be \$500.

By basing the tax on income-tax payments, the special business incentives now built into the tax system would in no way be damaged, with results deleterious to the nation's welfare.

If, of course, one chose to abstain from sexual activity, the tax would not be applied. As with the income tax, however, the burden of proof would rest upon the individual. He or she would have to take the initiative in order to recover payments.

I do not think signed affidavits attesting to a full year's abstinence can really be relied upon in this sort of thing. The government will certainly want better guarantees than a signature at the bottom of an Abstinence Form 1362-A. It will have to have enforceable safeguards.

Here modern technology promises to solve the government's problem. The solution lies in the development of the so-called air bag, which is soon to be placed in automobiles to protect passengers in a collision.

Placed in compact compartments in the dashboard, the air bag will spring forth and almost instantly inflate at the moment of collision, enveloping the car's occupants in a huge smothering cushion of air-filled bladder.

It should be a simple matter to adapt the air-bag principle to the taxman's purpose. Let us suppose that you wish to avoid the sex tax and so notify the government on the appropriate forms.

The government would then provide you with an air bag adapted for human wear. It might fit compactly around the waist, perhaps, causing little more of a bulge than a rising slip or an escaping shirttail. It would have to be worn year-round, of course, night and day.

The first collision with another human body would, of course, instantly inflate the bag to a diameter of six feet—front, back and sides—enveloping the body from armpits to ancap. A huge, doughnut-shaped, air-filled bladder.

Then, of course, there are also seat harnesses. And maddening buzzers which, once activated, cannot be turned off until the tax agents crash through the boomer door, with subpoenas.

A view of Krushoutem, Belgium, which became the egg capital of Europe after World War II.

10 Million Eggs Change Hands Every Tuesday

By Jan Sibby

KRUSHOUTEM, Belgium (UPI)—The atmosphere (though not the setting—white-washed walls around rows of rough desks and benches) resembles that of a major stock exchange anywhere in the world. Tense traders, some 50 or 60 or 70, divide their attention between a huge dial behind the trunks of the audience, the mimeographed list of asking prices, their own notes from last week's meeting and the voice of the president of the bourse. The Dutch-language proceedings may be followed, by loudspeaker, in the cafe next door.

The commodities traded at prices generally ranging from 1.06 to 2.66 Belgian francs (2.7 to 6.8 cents) at the Krushoutem Eierbourse are eggs: white-shelled eggs, brown-shelled eggs, varying in quantity, quality and weight. The bidders are wholesale buyers from all over Belgium and representatives for purchasers in Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

An under-the-desk button is pushed when the price seems right and a deal is made. Some 9 or 10 million eggs change hands each Tuesday, the traditional market day.

Since World War II, Krushoutem has grown to become Europe's biggest egg market, surpassing such a venerable institution as the Barneveldt egg bourse in Holland. (The Dutch Ministry of Agriculture conceded defeat, reporting by telephone that the three Barneveldt egg markets together sell a mere 8 million eggs a week.)

Ninth Century

Krushoutem is a small town—Mayor Amedee Vergaert referred to his domain as a village—housing some 4,600 residents



along a cobblestone road between Deinze and Oudenaarde in East Flanders where mountaintops may tower a hundred feet or more over the pancake plain of West Flanders. The settlement dates back to the 9th century when it was known as "Houtem," meaning Mr. Vergaert explained, "a place in the woods." A crusading knight, the mayor reported, brought back from Jerusalem a splinter of the "True Cross," Krush, meaning cross, was added to the name.

The area is pork, not poultry, country. Almost all of the eggs sold at Krushoutem come from the West Flanders province.

"At any given time," said Mayor Vergaert, "we have some 3,000 piglets fattening in pens in and around the village. When they tip the scales at a magic 10 kilograms point, they are converted into ham and bacon."

The Krushoutem egg market started out as a modest operation in 1913. It grew in the between-the-wars period but the real boom came after World War II.

Matter of Timing

"I believe it was a matter of timing," said Mr. Vergaert. "We figured that the buyers wanted to finish their business in time to get their purchases off to the retailers. We decided to set the marketing hours between 9 and 11 a.m. The buyer picks up his bag, drives to the central stone-house a kilometer away to pick up his egg crates and sends them on. The efficiency of the system is what made our town the 'egg capital' of Europe."

Mr. Vergaert admitted that a fair amount of the eggs are broken when transported by truck over fairly rough

roads. "No major problem," he said. "Faster trucks like broken eggs at a bargain rate and so do the cosmetics industries."

Being a Belgian town, Krushoutem has an annual celebration, the Belgium town can do without at least one. In Krushoutem the citizens (and a fair number of people from neighboring villages) go op zoek naar 't gouden ei—in search of the golden egg—each Easter Monday, April 15 this year. An Egg Queen has already been selected from some 50 local hopefuls "with brains as well as beauty," said Mr. Vergaert. "She'll be our ambassador to the bacons-and-eggs eaters" to preside over the carnivalesque proceedings.

There will be clerical blessing of horses, an equestrian procession, an auto rally where speed is not important, a Brughellian egg-and-pork orgy and a parade featuring the two local giants, Pier de Bieboer and Mies de Bieboer. The giants are lawful residents of the community, possessing official (though over-sized) Belgian identification cards. They were married—as verified by Town Hall records—in 1952 when Pier was 101 years old and Mies a tender 100. People and giants tend to grow old in Krushoutem, where the air is pure by most standards.

The main event on Easter Monday is the Golden Egg. A fireman, suspended on a cable reaching from the church tower across the main square, parachutes some hundred-odd plastic eggs to the thousand-plus crowd down below. Some eggs contain vouchers worth 20 francs or more. The Golden Egg carries a check for 1,000 francs redeemable at the Eierbourse pay office. A thousand francs buys a lot of beer in the Egg Bourse bar.

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